A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS"—*Washington.*

VOL. LVI. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 26, 1856. NO. 29.

Choice Poetry.

AN HOUR WITH GOD.

One hour with thee, my God, when daylight breaks,
Over a world thy guardian care has kept,
When the fresh soul from soothing slumber wakes,
To praise the love that watched me while I slept.
When with new strength my blood is bounding free,
The first, best, sweetest hour I'll give to thee.

One hour with thee, when busy day begins
Her never ceasing round of bustling care,
When I must meet with toil and pain and sins,
And through them all thy cross again must bear;
O then, to arm me for the strife, to be
Faithful to death, I'll kneel an hour with thee.

One hour with thee, when rides the glorious sun
High in mid heaven, and panting nature feels
Lifeless and overpowered, and man has done
For one short hour with urging life's swift wheels,
In that deep pause my soul from care shall flee,
To make that hour of rest, one hour with thee.

One hour with thee, when saddened twilight flings
Her soothing charm o'er lawn and vale and grove,
When there breathes up from all created things
The sweet, enthrilling sense of thy deep love;
And when its softening power descends on me,
My swelling heart shall spend an hour with thee.

One hour with thee, my God, when softly night
Climbs the high heaven with solemn step and slow,
When thy sweet stars unutterably bright,
Are telling forth thy praise to men below;
O then, while far from earth my thoughts would flee,
I'll spend in prayer one joyful hour with thee!

Miscellaneous.

Trust in God.

It is sweet to trust a faithful Father; and that exercise of mind to which he calls us, when we cannot see what he is working, is sometimes, in the hand of the Spirit of Love, the very choicest blessing to the soul Every fresh exercise to trust and confidence in Him, strengthens and prepares for yet stronger confidence, for greater joy in the Lord, for more unbroken "peace in believing." And what a boon this is! to feel earthly and laudable sources of enjoyment receding from our touch, yet our happiness not only undiminished, but growing exceedingly in degree and in kind, by realizing how entirely independent it is of all created sources—how immediately from the fountain, God; and we are so prone, after all, to cling to some earthly thing, which, even if a spiritual and hallowed thing in itself, yet becomes a snare, by the tenacity with which we hold it, so that our Father's love often takes from us even this, lest a rival, though a holy one, enter the heart with Him. The fullness of his love can never be understood till no rival is there—till he has the sovereignty, without the thought of another; and to secure this unutterable joy, he sends trials to wean us from the beloved, but too engrossing object, that we "may be filled with all the fullness of God."

Pity.

As blossoms and flowers are strewn upon the earth by the hand of spring, as the kindness of summer produceth in perfection the bounties of harvest, so the smiles of pity shed blessings on the children of misfortune.

He who pitieth another, recommendeth himself; but he who is without pity deserveth it not.

The butcher relenteth not at the bleating of the lamb, neither is the heart of the cruel moved with distress.

But the tears of the compassionate are sweeter than the dew drops falling from roses on the bosom of spring.

Shut not thine ear therefore against the cries of the poor, neither harden thy heart against the calamities of the innocent.

When the fatherless call upon thee, when the widow's heart is sunk and she imploreth thy assistance with tears of sorrow: O pity her affliction, and extend thy hand to those who have none to help them.

When thou seest the naked wanderer of the street shivering with cold, and destitute of habitation, let bounty open thine heart, let the wings of charity shelter them from death, that thine own soul may live.

Whilst the poor man groaneth on the bed of sickness, whilst the unfortunate languish in the horrors of a dungeon, or the hoary head of age lifts up a feeble eye to thee for pity: O how canst thou riot in superfluous enjoyments, regardless for their wants, unfeeling for their woes!

A Good Example.

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck some ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

"You need not be afraid," said they; "for if your father should find out that you had taken them, he is so kind that he will not hurt you."

"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true, my father may not hurt me; yet my disobedience, I know, would hurt my father; and that would be worse to me than any thing else."

Was not this an excellent reason?

The Retort Courteous.

Voltaire and Piron were mortal enemies, and to their great embarrassment, they met one day at the country house of a mutual friend. Piron got up early, went to Voltaire's door and wrote upon it the word "rogue." At breakfast time Voltaire advanced towards Piron, and smilingly observed—

"I thank you for showing your interest in my welfare, by leaving your card at my door this morning."

☞ If you would learn to bow, watch a mean man when he talks to a gentleman of wealth. A narrow-minded soul can no more stand upright in the presence of a money-bag than he can throw a somerset over the moon.

THE GHOST RAISER.

My Uncle Beagly, who commenced his commercial career very early in the present century as a bagman, will tell stories.—Among them he tells his single ghost story so often, that I am heartily tired of it. In self defence, therefore, publish the tale in order that when next the good, kind old gentleman offers to bore us with it, everybody may say they know it, remember every word of it.

One fine summer evening, about forty years ago, I was traveling on horseback from Shrewsbury to Chester, felt tolerable tired, and was beginning to look out for some snug way-side inn where I might pass the night, when a sudden and violent storm came on. My horse terrified by lightning, fairly took the bit between his teeth and started off with me full gallop through lanes and cross roads until at length I managed to pull him up just near the door of a neat looking country inn.

"Well," thought I, "there was something in your madness, old boy, since it brought us to this comfortable refuge; and alighting, gave him in charge of the stout farmer's boy who acted as hostler. The inn kitchen, which was also the guest room, was large, clean, neat and comfortable, very much like the pleasant hostlery described by Izaak Walton. There were several travelers already in the room—probably, like myself, driven there for shelter—and they were all warming themselves by the blazing fire while waiting for supper.

I joined the party. Presently, being summoned by the hostess, we all sat down, twelve in number, to a smoking repast of bacon and eggs, corned beef and carrots and stewed hare.

The conversation turned naturally on the mishaps occasioned by the storm, of which every one seemed to have had his full share. One had been thrown off his horse; another, driving a gig, had been upset into a muddy dyke; all had got a thorough wetting, and agreed unanimously that it was dreadful weather—witch's sabbath!

"Witches and ghosts prefer for their sabbath a fine moonlight night to such weather as this."

These words were uttered in a solemn tone, and with emphasis, by one of the company. He was a tall, dark looking man, and I had set him down in my mind as a travelling merchant or pedlar. My next neighbor was a gay, well looking, fashionably dressed young man, who bursting into a peal of laughter, said:

"You must know the manners and customs of ghosts very well, to be able to tell that they dislike getting wet or muddy."

The first speaker giving him a dark look said:

"Young man, speak not so lightly of things above your comprehension."

"Do you mean to imply that there are such things as ghosts?"

"Perhaps there are if you had courage to look at them."

The young man stood up, flushed with anger. But presently resuming his seat he said:

"That taunt should cost you dear if it was not a foolish one."

"A foolish one!" exclaimed the merchant, throwing on the table a heavy leather purse. "There are fifty guineas. I am content to lose them, if before the hour is ended, I do not succeed in showing you, who are so obstinately prejudiced, the form of one of your deceased friends; and if after you have recognized him, to kiss your lips"

We all looked at each other, but my young neighbor, still in the same mocking manner, replied:

"You will do that, will you?"

"Yes," said the other, "I will stake these fifty guineas, on condition that you will pay a similar sum if you lose."

After a short silence the young man said gaily:

"Fifty guineas, my worthy sorcerer, are more than a poor college sizar ever possessed, but here are five, which, if you are satisfied, I shall be most willing to wager."

The other took up his purse, saying in a contemptuous tone,

"Young gentleman, you wish to daaw back."

"Draw back!" exclaimed the student.—Well if I had the fifty guineas, you would see whether I wished to draw back!"

"Here said he, are four guineas, which I will stake on your wager."

No sooner had he made this proposition than the rest of the company, attracted by the singularity of the affair, came forward to lay down their money; and in a minute or two the fifty guineas were subscribed.—The merchant appeared so sure of winning that he placed all the stakes in the student's hands, and prepared for the experiment.—We selected for the purpose, a small summer house in the garden, perfectly isolated, and having no means of exit but a window and a door, which we carefully fastened, after placing the young man within We put writing materials on a small table in the summer-house and took away the candles. We remained outside with the pedlar amongst us. In a low solemn voice he began to chant the following lines:

"What riseth from the ocean caves,
And the [illegible] turf?
The phantom pale with the blackened feet,
On the fresh green turf."

Then raising his voice solemnly he said:

"You ask to see your friend, Francis Villiers, who was drowned three years ago off the coast of South America—what do you see?"

"I see," said the student, "a white light rising near the window; but it has no form, it is like an uncertain cloud."

We, the spectators, remained profoundly silent.

"Are you afraid?" asked the merchant in a loud voice.

"I am not," replied the student firmly.

After a moment's silence, the pedlar stamped three times on the ground and sang:

"And the phantom white, whose clad-face
Was once so fair,
Dries with his shroud his clinging vest,
And his sea-tossed hair."

Once more the solemn question:

"You, who would see revealed mysteries of the tomb—what do you see now?"

The student answered in a calm voice, but like that of a man describing things as they passed before him:

"I see a cloud taking the form of a phantom; the head is covered with a long veil—it stands still!"

"Are you afraid?"

"I am not!"

With strange and frantic gesture, he then sung:

"And the phantom said to the mocking sneer,
I come from the south;
Put thy hand on my hand—thy heart on my heart,
Thy mouth on my mouth?"

"What do you see?"

"He comes—he approaches—he pursues me—he is stretching out his arms—he will have me! Help! help! Save me!"

"Are you afraid now!" asked the merchant in a mocking tone.

A piercing cry and a stifled groan, were the only reply to this terrible question.

"Help that rash youth!" said the merchant bitterly. "I have, I think won the wager; but it is sufficient for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep his money and be wiser in the future"

He walked rapidly away. We opened the door of the summer house and found the student in convulsions. A paper signed with the name of "Francis Villiers," was on the table. As soon as the student's senses were restored, he asked vehemently where the vile sorcerer was who had subjected him to such a heavy ordeal—he would kill him. He sought him throughout the inn in vain; then with the speed of a madman he dashed across the field in pursuit of him—and we never saw either of them again.

That, children, is my ghost story.

"And how is it, good uncle, that after that you dont believe in ghosts?" said I, the first time I heard it.

Because, my boy, said my uncle, neither the student or the merchant ever returned, and the forty five guineas, belonging to me and other travellers, remained equally invisible. These two swindlers carried them off, after having acted a farce, which we, like ninnies, believed to be real.

Aunt Lizzie's Courtship.

Why, you see, when my man came a courtin' me, I hadn't the least thought of what he was after—not I. Jobie came to our house one night, after dark, and rapped at the door. I opened, and sure enough there he was.

'Come in,' says I; 'take a cheer.'

'No, Lizzie,' says he, 'I've come on an arrant, an' I always do my arrants fust.'

'But you had better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W.——.'

'No, I can't. The fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this 'ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead these three weeks, an' every thing's goin' to rack an' ruin right 'long. Now, Lizzie, if you're a mind to have me, an' take care of my house an' my children, an' my things, tell me, an' I'll come in an' take a cheer, if not I'll get some one else tu.'

'Well, I was cheered, and said:

'If you come on this courtin' business, come in. I must think on't a little'

'No I can't till I know. That's my arrant, and I can't set down until my arrant is done'

'I should like to think on it a day or two.'

'No, you needn't, Lizzie.'

'Well, Jobie, if I must, I must; so here's tu ye, then.'

So Mr W—— came in. Then he went after the Squire, and he married me and Jobie that very night. I tell ye what it is, these long courtin's don't amount to nothin' at all. Just as well do it in a hurry.

☞ An anecdote is told of Finney, the revivalist, and a canaller, to the following effect:

He was "holding forth" in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day, came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Going up he confronted him, and abruptly asked:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting boatman innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat "Johnny Sands."

"No sir, you are not," continued Finney, "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can convey you."

The boatman looked at him in astonishment for a minute and then returned the question.

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No, sir, you are *going in the canal!*"

And suiting the action to the word, took Finney in his arms and tossed him in the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

☞ It was a habit of Lord Eldon, when Attorney General, to close his speeches with some remarks, justifying his own character. At the trial of Horne Tooke, speaking of his own reputation, he said, "It is the little inheritance I have to leave my children, and by God's help, I will leave it unimpaired." Here he shed tears; and, to the astonishment of those present, Mitford, the Solicitor-General, began to weep "Just look at Mitford," said a bystander to Horne Tooke; "what on earth is he crying for?—Tooke replied, "He is crying to think what a little inheritance Eldon's children are likely to get."

Eighteen Things

In which young people render themselves very impolite.

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in company.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in company.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. A want of reverence for superiors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. To commence talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well-bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

How Some Persons Marry and Live.

A young man meets a pretty face, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to housekeeping with it, and boasts of having a home and a wife to grace it. The chances are nine to ten he has neither. Her pretty face gets to be an old story—or becomes faded, or freckled, or fretted—and as the face was all he wanted, all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home evenings, consoles himself with segars, oysters and politics, and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding house. A family of children grow up about him; but neither he nor his "face" knows anything about training them, so they come up helter skelter, made toys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, drudges when young men and women; and so passes year after year, and not one quiet happy homely hour is known throughout the whole household.

A Few Scraps.

The bayonet derives its name from the place where it was invented, Bayonne, in France, and was first used in battle as a weapon by the French, in the year 1603, proving a novel and efficient arm.

Bearded women have been known in every age; one was seen at the court of Czar Peter I., in 1724, with a beard of immense length. Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a heavy beard.

Bowling is an English game, and was common as early as the thirteenth century, especially among the higher ranks. Chas. I. played at it, and it formed a daily occupation for leisure hours with Charles II.

. Stone bullets were used until the year 1514, when iron came into use. It was near the close of the sixteenth century before leaden bullets were generally adopted.—Stone cannon balls are yet used in the East.

The practice and principle of insurance is of great antiquity, and was well known in the time of Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 43 —It is certain that assurance of ships at sea was practiced as early as the year 45 A. D.

Chocolate was first introduced into England from Mexico, A D 1520. It was made from the flower of the cocoa nut, and soon became very popular and universally used in the London coffee-houses.

☞ The Rev. Sydney Smith once said, in writing of kissing: "We are in favor of a certain degree of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long, and when the fair one gives it let it be administered with warmth and energy.—Let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle, deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us forty years, and we believe that it will be one of the last things we will think of when we die."

☞ The *men* must have more justice done to them in matters of the affections. A young German who came to Ohio seventeen years ago was betrothed to a fair young girl in his own country, but they were too poor to marry. After he had been here a short time their letters were interrupted, and the girl becoming an orphan, married another, and had three children, when her husband died, leaving her destitute, and she went to the parish poor house. Meantime our hero, the emigrant, worked hard and kept his faith till he had earned enough to justify him in returning to Germany to see whether his betrothed was false or dead.—The facts did not change his true heart, and he married her and brought her and her children to his little home in Ohio.

Native Wine.—The Ohio Valley Farmer estimates, from statistics of the Horticultural Society, that there are two thousand acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which sixteen hundred acres are in full bearing. By the average production of the last few years this area of vines will yield 500,000 gallons of wine, which yield must in a short time be doubled. The demand for the wine is increasing faster than the supply.

The Green-eyed Monster.

A newly married couple arrived in Boston recently and took lodgings at one of the fashionable hotels, to pass away that propitious season—alas! too brief—known as the honey moon. Their happiness was the cause of envy among many, for not a cloud appeared to overshadow the enjoyment of the passing hours, until a doctor was sent for in great haste, to relieve the lady of a dose of laudanum which threatened to terminate her life The skill of the doctor saved the wife, and after the bride returned to consciousness, she was asked what motive could have induced her to commit such a wicked act? She replied: *I saw a lady wink at my husband at the table; and I didn't want to live.*

A Village of Women.

The following account appears in the Augsburg Gazette:—"The village of Madans, which is about sixty English miles from Rutschued, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment, a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last thirty years. At one period, this female population amounted to 2000. The ladies did not live as warriors, like the Amazons of old; but avoided all intercourse with men, and drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. This anti-social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or the love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing.

No Joke.

The Montpelier Vt., Freeman says that at a social gathering in that vicinity, recently, a young gentleman had the task of "getting a wife" imposed upon him during the evening amusement, and with a young lady went through a mock ceremony, as they both supposed, of being married; but after the motions had been gone through with, it was discovered that the person who married them was a *real* justice, and the matrimonial knot could not be untied! The parties are satisfied with their bargain, but are considerably nettled at the manner in which they were launched upon the sea of matrimony.

☞ The late Judge Smith, of N Hampshire, was a man of infinite humor, and nothing appeared to please him more than to crack a joke with Mr. Mason, who was a cotemporary at the bar. One day Mr. Mason was engaged in defending a man by the name of Smith for horse stealing. At dinner the judge addressed Mr. Mason across the table, saying:

"Well, Mr. Mason, are you going to get your client off?"

"Can't tell," says Mr. Mason; "could if it was not for his cursed name!"

☞ Lake Erie swarms with ducks at present, we have nothing but geese out here.—*Michigan Ex.*

"Nothing but geese!" That's a frank admission. We have long known that Sloan was a goose, but that all were geese was more than we expected.

☞ There is no safer protection against burglars, than to feed your baby, before going to bed, with green apples. It will begin to bellow before midnight, and it is a sure thing that it can't be stopped before morning. A friend of ours has tried it, and recommends the remedy.

A Settler.—I say, Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money yet?"

"Yes!"

"What did he say?"

"Nothing. He just kicked me off the stoop and that's the last I heard of it."

Ice in Surgical Operations.—The Utica Herald says Dr. Walcott, of that city, acting under the suggestions of a French journal, has resorted to ice as the means of destroying pain in surgical operations. A few days since he removed a very large tumer from a man's leg. He took a preparation of snow and common table salt, and applied it to the diseased part, which was almost immediately reduced to an insensible state. The removal of the tumor was accompanied by very little loss of blood, and little or no pain. The doctor's fingers were, however, slightly frozen in the operation.—Dr W. thinks that this method of producing insensibility to pain is preferable to that of chloroform, inasmuch as it is not dangerous and does not injure the blood.

The Scottish Fisheries.—It is stated in Blackwood's Magazine that there are nearly eleven thousand boats engaged in the Scottish fisheries, and that they give employment to forty thousand fishermen, besides occupying as coopers, gutters, and laborers nearly thirty thousand other persons. The amount of capital invested in the fisheries is about $2,730,000. The value of the herring fishery for 1855 is estimated at one million of pounds sterling. The amount of cod and ling (a species of cod) taken in 1854 was 173,892 hundred weight. Large quantities of herring are exported to the continent of Europe, 338,360 being shipped thence in 1855

The Late John Franklin.—The British Government have presented to Mr. Grinnell, of New York, a handsome silver vase, in acknowledgment of his services in fitting out at his own expense, an expedition in search of the late Sir John Franklin. They have also presented a silver tea service and salver to Dr. Kane, who conducted it, and gold medals for Dr. Kane and the other officers, and silver medals for the crew, the articles bearing suitable inscriptions.

The March of Science.

A raw specimen of the rawest kind of Yankee arrived at the Franklin House, in Philadelphia, one day last week, and having been shown to an apartment, he hastily adjusted his outer man, and made his appearance in the reception room below. He walked up to the office, and inquired of the attendant 'whar he could find a doctor?'—The servant referred him to the clerk.

'Wal, nabur—whar'll I git a doctor?'

'A physician?'

'No—a *doctur.*'

'Beg pardon, Sir a surgeon you mean.'

'No I don't, neither—I mean a teuth-doctur.'

'Ah—a dentist. Yes.'

'Wal—I do' no' wat you calls 'em *yere*—but we calls 'em teuth docturs down *our* way.'

'Your teeth trouble you, eh?'

'Blast it! I reckon you'd think so ef you had it. 'Taint dun nothin' but jump like blaizes, for more'n ten hours—an' I'm gwoin teu hev it aout, sure!'

The stranger was forthwith directed to the nearest dentist. Arriving at the hotel door, he hailed a cab, and gave the doctor's address—(which happened to be in the next street beyond!) and having rode some *fifteen minutes,* he was backed up in front of the door! He jumped out—paid his 'four levies'—jerked the bell-pull—and was ushered into the 'drawing' room.

During the operation upon a customer who preceded him, he amused himself by staring at the pictures on the walls, or in handling over the instruments—occasionally inquiring 'what *this* was for?'—or 'what the man did with *that?*' until his turn arrived, and the operator requested him to be seated.

'Whar?'

'Here, sir—if you please.'

'I want a teuth pulled.'

'I understand, sir.'

'Wal—s'pose you den.'

'Be seated, sir—please.'

'Oh, yaas. There—that's the feller, *thar,*" continued the Yankee—and he made such a hole in his face, as safely rendered it an 'open countenance!' The operator immediately adjusted his forceps, seized the molar, and with a single wrench placed it upon the table.

'Hil-*low*! Ow!' shouted the Yankee—'wot'n thunder are yer *deuin*? Consarn you! yer've tore a feller's jaw all teu smash!'

'Not so bad as that, I hope."

'Wal—it duz feel better, fact!'

'I thought it would.'

'By gracious! tho'—you did it slick!'

'I shall be happy to see you again,' added the polite doctor!

'Wal—I do'no' 'bout *that.* Wot's to pay?'

'One dollar.'

'One *what?*'

'A dollar, sir.'

'A *dev*—I mean—that is—forgive me for swarin'—but, Mister, ain't you mistak'n?'

'No, Sir.'

'O, git aout—you're jokin'!'

'No, *sir.*'

'Wal, now, luk yere—stranger. You wasn't long about it'—

'I know it, sir'—

'And a dollar for less 'n a minnit's work aint 'zactly deuin as yeu'd be dun by—swan 'taint!'

'A dollar is my price, sir.'

'A *dollar!* Thunder and brickbats—yeu don't *mean* it!'

'I do indeed, sir.'

'Wall—ef I must—yere's your money.'

'Thank you.'

'I've had a tooth pulled afore.'

'So I perceive—all but the stump.'

'An' it tuk the doctor *more'n an hour* to deu it!'

'Possible?'

'He jes hed teu drag me round the room, fore an' aft, twenty times—and when he lost his 'grip,' he'd take a holt again, smarter'n ever! It was the reel nait'ral kind o' labor'—

'Astonishing!'

'An' *he* didn't charge me but *twenty-five cents!*'

'He was very reasonable.'

'Wal, Mr. Dentiss—I b'lieve that's yure name—which way is it teu the Franklin House?'

'Directly round the corner, sir.'

'*Whar?*'

'Round the first corner.'

'Devil it is! Wy—I gin a cab feller half a dollar to take me to the first doctor—and he rode me raound a dozen streets, to git here?'—and muttering a curse upon toothaches, dentists, and cab drivers—he repaired to the hotel, brought out his luggage himself, and trudged to the Western cars—declaring he would never stop in 'Feledelfy' again until he had a bigger pile of tin, than he was blessed with on his first visit!

Curious Incident.—A mother and her daughter, who resided in the same house in Albany, N. Y., were confined on the same day, last week, each having a son. The babies were both put in the same cradle, but by some means the nurses became confused and neither they nor the mothers could distinguish between the babies, nor tell which was the mother's, nor which the daughter's child. The families are in great distress about the matter

☞ Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of any young man:—"Is he honorable?" "Is he kind of heart?" "Can he support me comfortably?" "Does he read the Adams Sentinel?"

☞ WHAT we learn in infancy remains forever.

The Haunted Moose.

A friend of ours, says the Albany Tribune, Bob H., during the late cold term, thought he would go into Hamilton and have a moose hunt. He left the city, in company with six other gentlemen, on Wednesday of last week. After a ride of about twenty-four hours, they reached the borders of the great wilderness. Having put up their horses and sleigh at the last tavern, they started out for a week's sport in the woods. The second day in the wilderness, our friend and party started a moose of first class proportions. They sighted him about noon, and kept on his track till about 3 o'clock, P. M., when the party informed Bob that they were completely tired out, and they intended to take the back track for the shanty and have dinner.

Our friend said: "Very well, go back if you please. As for me, I'll have that moose or perish in the attempt." The party went back and Bob went ahead. He kept up the chase till nearly dusk, when he got sufficiently near the critter to give him condign. He was a glorious fellow. Like Frank Granger, "six feet high and well proportioned" Bob was rejoiced at his success. But his pleasure had one drawback, "what could he do with him?" Another source of uneasiness was the excessive cold, and the distance from the shanty, some 8 miles. While philosophizing upon his folly, night came on, and as there was no such thing as getting up a fire, he was at his wit's end to keep from freezing. At last he hit upon an expedient.

He cut open the moose, took out its entrails and crawled in and lay down. The animal heat kept him as warm as "pepper sass," till about midnight, when he fell asleep. He awoke about sunrise, and thought he would crawl out and start back to his friends. There was one pull back to this arrangement. After the heat had left the moose, he had frozen as stiff as a post, an operation that subjected Bob to as rigid confinement as if he had been locked up in a Bastile. Bob endeavored to cut himself out with a knife. But it was no go. He might as well have undertaken to whittle granite. Bob spent a most melancholy day, and finally worried nature into a sound sleep.

While thus unconscious, a company of hunters came along, discovered the moose, fastened a rope to his legs, and set about dragging him out of the woods. This movement awakened Bob, who thought he was getting haunted, and, therefore, commenced hallooing for help. Such a noise coming from a dead moose, excited the superstition of the hunters to such a degree that they abandoned their prize and fled as if the devil was after them. After running about three miles they met Bob's friends, who had been out all day trying to discover his whereabouts. The hunters told the story of the haunted moose and the strange noise which came from his abdomen. Bob's friends smiled.

They requested the hunters to return.—In a half hour the "haunted moose" was reached. The friends halloed "Bob!"—Bob halloed "here!" The friends said: "we are going to cut, look out for the axe." Bob said: "let drive—better to have a damaged head than legs made of icicles." The adventure has made an impression on Robert. He says next time he sleeps inside a moose, he will take good care that it has "leather hinges on its back."

Big Salaries.—W. Lyon Mackenzie, member of the Canadian Legislature for the County of Haldimand, in presenting to the Upper Canadians reasons why they should dissolve their Union with those of the Lower Province, has occasion to speak of the large salaries paid to officials in Canada.—The Governor, Sir E. Head, gets $31,000 a year, his house rent and servants' hire.—The ten Ministers get each $6,000 a year, $6 a day during the sessions of Parliament, mileage, and "immense patronage." The engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad has $13,000 a year. Sir Cusac Roney, agent for that work, gets the same. Chief Justice Robinson has $6,666 per annum, $500 for travelling expenses, and a pension of $4,444 when he shall see fit to resign. The Registrar of Hamilton, Dundas and Wentworth, (he is Minister also,) gets $6,500 a year. The Registrar of Toronto and York gets $12,000 a year. The Governor has a Secretary to whom the Canadians pay $3,000 annually.

☞ A law has been passed by the Legislature of Iowa providing that railroad trains shall come to a full stop on approaching crossings, under a penalty of $500, half to go to the informer. If life or property is destroyed by violation of this act, the penalty is double the value of the property, or from $10,000 to $50,000 for life, to be recovered by the representatives of the deceased—amount recovered to go to the widow and children, if any; if neither, to go as other personal assets.

Attempt to Destroy a Passenger Train on the Michigan Southern Railroad.—The Chicago papers bring us the details of a fiendish attempt made last week to destroy the Evening Express train out of Chicago. Some wretch had placed a pile of ties and rails across the track, and *chained them down.* A freight train, which happened to be behind time, coming first to the obstruction, was dashed into pieces, not a car remaining whole. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt, and sixteen valuable horses instantly killed. This accident preserved the Express train, and we shudder to think what might have been the result had the latter reached the impediment first. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the diabolical act, nor can any cause for it be surmised.

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LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Goods, Wares and Merchandize, within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1856.

Class.		Am't. License.
	Borough of Gettysburg.	
9	Fahnestock Brothers,	$25 00
12	George Arnold,	12 50
13	Danner & Ziegler,	10 00
13	John Hoke,	10 00
14	George Little,	7 00
14	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14	A. D. Buehler,	7 00
14	Cobean & Paxton,	7 00
14	Daniel Plank,	7 00
14	A. B. Kurtz,	7 00
14	Philip Winters,	7 00
14	S. S. Forney, Agent,	7 00
14	Samuel Little,	7 00
14	William Gillespie,	7 00
14	Emanuel Ziegler,	7 00
14	Miss M. M'Clellan,	7 00
14	Miss H. M'Creary,	7 00
14	Mrs. M. A. Horner,	7 00
14	Jacob Norbeck,	7 00
14	A. Schwartz,	7 00
13	J. L. Schick,	10 00
14	Alex. Frazer,	7 00
14	W. W. Paxton,	7 00
14	Geo. Jacobs & Brother,	7 00
14	J. G. Frey,	7 00
14	Aaron Constandt,	7 00
14	Myers Stem,	7 00
14	Jacob Sheads,	7 00
	Cumberland Township.	
14	John Weikert,	7 00
14	George Trostle, Mill,	7 00
15	Francis Bream, "	7 00
	Straban Township.	
14	Jacob King,	7 00
14	P. A. Myers,	7 00
14	Philip Hann,	7 00
14	Hugh King,	7 00
	Menallen Township.	
14	Charles Elden,	7 00
14	David Diviney,	7 00
14	J. & S. A. Burkholder,	7 00
14	Josiah Penrose & Co.,	7 00
14	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14	George Minnigh,	7 00
14	Joel Fisher,	7 00
14	O. P. House,	7 00
14	Wm. Overdeer,	7 00
14	Jacob Pitzer,	7 00
14	J. N. Smith & Co.,	7 00
	Butler Township.	
14	Noah Miller,	7 00
14	Edward Stable,	7 00
14	J. A. Reather,	7 00
14	Jacob Pensyl,	7 00
14	John Hoover,	7 00
14	Henry Hartzell,	7 00
	Tyrone Township.	
14	—— Hollinger,	7 00
14	Geo. F. Eckenrode,	7 00
	Liberty Township.	
14	G. N. Grayson & Brother,	7 00
	Hamilton Township.	
14	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14	Wm. Wolf,	7 00
14	J. H. Aulebaugh,	7 00
14	Henry L. Miller,	7 00
14	J. B. Leiby,	7 00
14	John Heagy,	7 00
14	Wm. Breckner,	7 00
14	John Houdeshell,	7 00
	Mountjoy Township.	
14	Sylvester H. Fink,	7 00
14	John East,	7 00
14	Peter B. Mixwell,	7 00
14	Jacob Feeser,	7 00
14	John Rebert,	7 00
	Latimore Township.	
14	Henry B. Smith,	7 00
	Franklin Township.	
14	Jacob Mark,	7 00
14	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14	C. Cover,	7 00
14	Samuel Cover,	7 00
14	Henry Waitmore,	7 00
14	Peter Mickley, of D.,	7 00
13	Jacob F. Lower,	10 00
14	James B. Wrightson,	7 00
14	Martin L. Miller,	7 00
14	George Dause,	7 00
14	Chamberlin & Biggs,	7 00
14	Mrs. Rollman,	7 00
14	Jacob Byers,	7 00
14	Hugh M'Ilhenry, Mill,	7 00
	Huntington Township.	
12	Jacob A. Gardner,	12 50
13	Benj. F. Gardner,	10 00
14	Riley & Hollinger,	7 00
14	John Gardner,	7 00
	Hamiltonban Township.	
13	Paxton & Blythe,	10 00
14	Jacob Hafleigh,	7 00
14	John C. Slutzer,	7 00
14	Sullivan & Ringhart,	7 00
	Oxford Township.	
13	W. D. & A. S. Himes,	10 00
14	Mary Heagy,	7 00
14	A. Staub,	7 00
14	Jos. J. & Emanuel Smith,	7 00
14	Anthony M. Martin,	7 00
	Berwick Township.	
14	D. E. Hollinger & Graffe,	7 00
14	Wm. Davis,	7 00
14	Joseph R. Henry,	7 00
	Mount Pleasant Township.	
14	Jno. & E. Miller,	7 00
14	Peter O'Neal,	7 00
	Reading Township.	
13	Jacob Aulebaugh,	10 00
14	Ephraim Howard,	7 00
14	Adam S. Myers,	7 00
	Conewago Township.	
14	John Busby, Sr.,	7 00
14	Riley & Sneringer,	7 00
14	John Ginter,	7 00
	Union Township.	
14	Peter Long,	7 00
14	Abraham Sell,	7 00
14	Wm. Myers,	7 00
	Germany Township.	
13	Ephraim Myers,	10 00
13	Norbeck & Shorb,	10 00
13	Spalding & Brother,	10 00
14	Dr. Stonesifer,	7 00
14	George Houck,	7 00

Distiller's License.

	Freedom Township.	
10	David Rhodes,	50 00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of Classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday the 10th day of June next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.,—when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said Classification may attend.

J. AUGHINBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.

May 12. 4t

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

SPLENDID lot of TRUNKS low at
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

SUPERIOR PARASOLS for sale by
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD.

CROCKERY WARE—a large stock of Hampton Crockery Ware just received at the cheap Store of JOHN HOKE.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.
☞Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.
Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.
HERVEY & CLARKSON,
ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,
No. 125 Lake street, Chicago.
COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.
March 24. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, D. D.
DENTIST,
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlachy.	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner.	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish
DAGUERREOTYPES,
in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.
☞Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.
Feb. 4. tf

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any,) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.
☞Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants to sell*, may obtain the highest price for them. R. G. M'CREARY,
March 12. 6m

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.
JOEL B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, March 12. tf

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.
☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.
April 16. tf

TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well made assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.
He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**
☞A handsome assortment of COAL STOVES on hand constantly.
Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Corn Dryers.

THE attention of MILLERS is invited to a very superior article for drying Corn, which can be had at all times at
Jan. 14. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

A SERAPHINO—adapted to Church music or family—will be sold very low by
April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

Plaster of Paris,
For sale by COBEAN & PAXTON.
March 3 tf

Hardware.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCKS' cheap stock. [April 14.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company," Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Road to pay their second instalment of stock *on or before the 12th day of May*, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, Treasurer of the Company.
The work on the road is progressing rapidly, and there will be more money required than the second instalment would bring in. The Board therefore will make a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all shares or parts of shares paid in advance.
A resolution was unanimously passed instructing the Treasurer to charge one per cent. on the first instalment of those in arrears, if not paid on or before the said 12th of May; and hereafter universally to charge the legal rate of one per cent. per month on all arrearages.
By order of the Board,
DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*
May 5. td

Hanover Branch Rail Road.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
TRAINS over this Road run as follows:—
1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9. A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.
2d Train will leave Hanover at 3 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.
July 30. J. LEIB, *Agent.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Granite Stone-Yard.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of Geo. Shryock, where they are prepared to furnish *Granite Stone*, dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also CEMETERY BLOCKS always on hand, and a general variety of Dressed Granite.
The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—as we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.
HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.
Dec. 10. 4m

Great Attraction at FRAZER'S
Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEX'R FRAZER respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of rich and new style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, including Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of the most fashionable styles: fob, vest & guard Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c. Also, Albata Spoons, Fancy Vases, Watch-Guards, Keys and Chains, GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,
together with a large assortment of
Mourning Goods,
suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices.
☞As I have purchased all my goods from regular Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchasers may rest assured.
☞CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Give me a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the diamond, if you want *good* Jewelry, and the genuine article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.
ALEX. FRAZER.
Oct. 29 tf

"CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.
Don't condemn, but try it it cannot fail.
E. C. ALLEN's
Concentrated Electric Paste, and
ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,
FOR MAN AND HORSE.
(Copy Right secured according to law.)
Small Jar, - - - Fifty Cents.
Large Jar, - - - One Dollar.
The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.
WHAT WILL IT CURE?
We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when everything else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used. Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.
☞What it will cure for Horses and Cattle:—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Spur Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.
☞For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.
☞None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa." blown in the bottle.
☞Letters upon business, address E. C. Allen, care of H. A. Rockafield & Co. Lancaster, Pa.
☞Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.
April 28 1y

GILES'
European Hotel and Restaurant,
No. 124 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between North and Calvert streets,
BALTIMORE.
☞Meals will be served at all hours during the day. May 28.—1y

WESTERN HOTEL,
Cor. Howard & Saratoga Sts., Baltimore
J. Sanders, Proprietor.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,
OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale on Gettysburg, at the Foundry of
April 10. T. WARREN.

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of **Caledonia Rolled Iron** for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this article of iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates. We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Dec. 10. tf

IF YOU

Want HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking, and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties Kid and Morocco; Slippers—also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Childrens' fancy Gaiters and Shoes—that you find COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the South-east Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

SHARP

Look-out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz.
Gettysburg, March 31. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD
HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Under Sleeves, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns, Robe Lawns, Debalizes, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Claret, Drab, Plaid, Clouded, and Figured Cloths; Black, Brown and Fancy Cassimeres, Figured, Plaid and Plain of every variety of shade of color; Drab Detate, Cassinerette, Bombazine, Silk Warp, Alpacca, &c. &c.
Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any retail establishment in the country.
The LADIES will please call, as we are at all times pleased to see them.
The GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
at the Sand-Stone Front.

Where everything is done up in the nearest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.
April 7.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND.
Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.—1854.
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 83 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.
The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:
1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time with Five per cent. interest added.
2d. Depositors receive Books, with an abstract of the By-Laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate, in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or *for* any other person or persons.
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.
4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bonds with sureties.
5th. The State Savings Fund is a *real* Savings Fund—*not* an Insurance or Trust Company. Our large list of Depositors and the Philadelphia public, have been careful to observe that the charter avoids the business and risk of insurance.
6th. In order to afford every reasonable facility to Depositors who reside at a distance from the office, their deposits are permitted to be withdrawn by checks, after the manner customary with the Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.
The *popular* patronage bestowed upon this office by a proverbially cautious and discriminating community, and where the character of the institution is best known, is a gratifying fact to which the Trustees desire to call attention.
GEO. H. HART, *Pres't.*
CHAS. G. IMAY, *Treas'r.*
March 24. 6m

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county. Call soon at the
SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (Metzger's Hall) at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.
☞Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at
April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by J. HOKE.

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at
April 14. SCHICK'S.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS for sale at
March 31. COBEAN & PAXTON'S

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be had very low and pretty at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCKS'.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Fans—stocks of them—at SCHICK'S.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at
FAHNESTOCKS'.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and NAILS just received at
April 14 FAHNESTOCKS'.

Coal Stoves,
OF various pattern and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at
Dec. 3. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

NEW
HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
NAILS,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS
Springs, Axles, Saddlery.
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs.

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.
Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.
☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other
COOKING STOVES,
the *Parlor Air-tight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes. Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Bootscrapers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Sayler, Blocher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of
FENCING & RAILING
or Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.
☞All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
☞BLACKSMITHING still continued.
BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.
THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.
THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 4. tf

TOWER'S SPELLER AND
COMPLETE ENUNCIATOR;
and TOWER'S READERS.

FIRST READER, or Primary School Enunciator, Part I.
SECOND READER, or Primary School Enunciator, Part II.
THIRD READER, with Complete Exercises in Articulation.
Fourth Reader: a sequel to the Gradual.
Fifth Reader, with Principles of Elocution practically illustrated by Elementary Exercises.
Sixth Reader, with the Higher Principles of Elocution Explained and Illustrated by appropriate Exercises.
The Readers are prepared upon the plan of *teaching only one thing at a time*, and they contain a full, complete and original system of exercises in Articulation, to which the author has an exclusive right.
The Elocutionary matter is simple and comprehensive; adapted to the school-room as only practical teachers know how to prepare and adapt it.
The Selections for Reading are carefully graded from the first step to the last. The pieces are chaste, pure, and freed from all low and improper expressions; they are designed to cultivate a correct taste, to refine the feelings, and to elevate moral affections. They were selected and prepared by the true teacher, who alone can understand the practical wants of the expanding heart and mind of the school-room pupil.
Also, Tower's Elements of Grammar for beginners, and Tower's English Grammar for advanced classes.
Teachers, School Committees, Clergymen, and all others interested in Education are invited to call and examine these Books.
DANIEL BURGESS & Co.,
Publishers, No. 60 John Street, N. York.
☞For sale at A. D. BUEHLER'S Drug and Book Store, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 15. 3m

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.
☞DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. PETER SHIVELY.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.
Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

CHEWING TOBACCO, a first rate article on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., on hand and for sale by
April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

Bacon.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch, of the best quality, for sale cheap by
April 28. JACOB NORBECK.

Ladies,

DO you want cheap and fashionable SHOES? If so, call at
April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Wall Paper.

COBEAN and PAXTON invite the attention of Housekeepers and others who intend fitting up their houses this Spring, to their stock of SIDE, CEILING and BORDER PAPER. [Feb. 4.

C. CANFIELD. W. H. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,
WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Gnatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.
CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.
April 24. 1y

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brace Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER of fine FRENCH TRUSSES, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.
Herniated or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.
Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8, and $10.
Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.
Also for sale in great variety,
Dr. Bauning's Improved Patent Body Brace,
For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.
☞Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.
July 30. 1y

A HIGH AN LIFE SAVED.

DOWAGIAC, Mich. March 11, 1856.
J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir—As I took your medicine to sell on consignment "no cure no pay." I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:
W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were congested to that degree that I discharged from my mouth and bowels, so all thought it impossible for me to live through another chill. The doctors too did all they could for me, but thought I must die. Nothing did me any good until I got Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."
H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a Doctor as we have in our County, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from 25th of August to 17th of December.—But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER & AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two thirds of a bottle.
S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, as I might so specify.
Yours, with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.
The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.
One thing more. Last year I had occasion to caution the Public in these words:
"I notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence and their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares,' &c.
Now I take pleasure in saying that the caution referred to is the same "Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.
There are several other industrious people who are anglving to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my Fever and Ague cure or Antidote to Malaria, except the Certificates of Cures, and the Certificate of the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of N. Y., in favor of its perfectly harmless character, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.
☞For Sale by Druggists generally.
JAS. A. RHODES, *Proprietor*,
Providence, R. I.
April 28. 3m

$100—PROCLAMATION.
To the President and the People.
PROF. CHARLES DEGRATH, of Philadelphia, has sent an agent on with his "Electric Oil," and will forfeit $100 if he cannot cure every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Palpitation, Broken Breast, Sores, Burns, and Pains of all kinds, &c.
Come and see.
Have you heard of the wonderful cures made in Baltimore?
People come from 50 to 100 miles to see the Doctor in Philadelphia and he cures them.
Come and see Prof. C. DEGRATH,
Sixth street, Phila.
☞For Sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, J. P. Breneman, Petersburg, (Y. S.); B. W. Riley & Co., Heidlersburg; and Jacob King, Hunterstown.

CARPET BAGS of every description at
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

Who Wants to be Married?
THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.
The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth Century.
The Bliss of Marriage.
THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.
Matrimony made easy; or, how to win a Lover.
One Vol. of 160 pages, 32 mo Price $1.
500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.
"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."
So sang the Bard; yet thousands pine
For love—of life the light divine—
Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hearts of those they love to warm,
Might live, might dine, in bliss supreme,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The road to Wedlock would you know?
Delay not, but to RONDOUT go
Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living thing:
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown.
A happy marri ge man or maid
Can now secure by RONDOUT'S aid.
CONTENTS:
It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.
It teaches us how to make love.
It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.
It teaches how to act when fascinated by a lady.
It teaches us how to make the wrinkled face smooth.
It teaches you the kind wife to select to render home happy.
It gives advice to the lover who has been

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Panama Railroad Accident.

The accident that occurred on the Panama railroad on the 6th of May was far more disastrous than we were led to believe from the telegraphic accounts. The New York papers contain the statement of passengers who were on board. Mr. Shaw, in a communication to the Tribune, says:

I was seated in one of the rear cars, and the first sensation I felt was a sudden jerk, and immediately looking out of the window I could see the cars rushing upon each other until nine in number were completely demolished. Every car was crowded with passengers, each containing at least sixty persons. At the present it is impossible to estimate the number of killed and wounded or their names, but when we consider that there were not less than five hundred persons in the cars that were shivered to atoms, it must be a low estimate to say that 50 were killed, and at least a hundred, and, perhaps, many more badly wounded.

The Times has a letter from Mr. Alfred L. Armstrong, of Illinois, who states that there were eighteen passenger and two other cars attached to the train, which was going at an unusual speed when the accident occurred. He adds:

The locomotive and first baggage car having retained their place on the track, proceeded some distance, as if unconscious of the sudden sundering of the link that connected them with the remaining cars of the train. The seven cars succeeding the one first thrown from the track were a mingled mass of shattered fragments. They had been thrown sideways, longthways, crossways, bottom side up, side up, ends up, and in every imaginable way. Portions of the wreck were submerged in the pond of water on either side of the track. The cries of agony that arose from amid the ruins were heart-piercing. Here was visible an arm, and there a leg, with no other appendage. In another place was presented the sad spectacle of a head separated from the body, and again the trunk of a human body shorn entirely of its head and limbs.

It was found that beyond the first eight cars, the injury to the passengers did not extend, except in occasional bruises, to those occupying the two passenger cars directly following the eighth. Both of these latter cars were thrown from the track, and the occupants received more or less contusions. The remaining cars of the train retained their places on the rails, and the people inside received no injuries other than some slight bruises. While those who had escaped injury were seeking to recover from beneath the wreck those still giving symptoms of life, the locomotive was sent back for aid. At about 4 P. M. a train returned from Aspinwall. In the interval the wounded passengers suffered dreadfully from thirst. Many of them drank from the muddy pond on either side of the track, though it was red with human blood. Fortunately, a supply of water was brought by the train, which greatly alleviated their sufferings.—Fifty-three wounded passengers were placed on the cars and taken to Aspinwall for medical and surgical treatment.

I remained to assist in digging out the dead bodies. The night was dark, and the dim light shed over the ground by a few lanterns, showing visibly here and there heaps of dead bodies and the increasing moans and shrieks of the wounded, added to the mournful countenances of those at work in removing the shattered wreck, made it a scene never to be forgotten. At four o'clock in the morning, a second train arrived from Aspinwall, and carried back more of the wounded. The bodies of the dead and some of the wounded still remained at the scene of the disaster. I did not get the names of any of the killed or the wounded. *None but steerage passengers were injured.* Two young men in company with myself, and occupying the seat directly in front of me, were instantly killed. Their names were Wm. McMillen, and James Crawley, of Rochester, N. Y.

It appears that three trains had left Aspinwall that morning for Panama, with the passengers of the steamer George Law, in number near nine hundred. A baggage train preceded the passengers, and the engine ran off the track on Obispo bridge, some fifteen miles this side of Panama. Passage being impossible after this mishap, it was determined to send the passengers back to Aspinwall. At Matachin, two miles this side of Obispo, one of the two engines gave out, and the other engine had to take both trains, consisting of some twenty cars.—About half a mile the other side of Gatun bridge the second car from the locomotive ran off the track, from some cause now inexplicable, and the eight others followed, with the consequences above stated.

Joy Turned to Mourning.

The death by drowning in the Ohio, at Wellsville, of the Rev. Samuel Moody, a much esteemed Presbyterian clergyman, of Ashland, has been published by us. An exchange says:

The sad intelligence was conveyed to his family by some near friends, who found at that very hour the husband and father was expected home. The labors of the day had ceased, the children had been neatly attired, and the group surrounded the door and window in joyful expectancy; the children were even bantering each other as to who should first announce his coming. Of course no tongue can depict the terrible agony of that household on the announcement of the messenger's mission. The blood in their veins refused to flow, the pallor of their faces indicated the deep misery of their souls, and soon the intense feeling found partial relief in inconsiderable weeping.

Pebble in the Ear.—On Friday last, a little boy about four years of age, a son of George Price, of Downingtown, Chester county, while playing with some little boys, put a pebble about the size of a chestnut into his ear, and could not get it out. He suffered no serious inconvenience from it, and when he told his parents, they thought it almost incredible. Drs. Leech and Edge were sent for and they endeavored to extract it; but upon inserting their instrument into the ear, the pebble was pressed against the tympanum or drum of the ear, causing most excruciating pain. It was, however, quickly removed after rendering the patient insensible by giving him ether. The pebble was smooth and free from sand or dirt, otherwise his hearing might have been endangered for life.

☞A child, about two and a half years old, belonging to Mr. Young, of Black Rock, died a few days since, in consequence of having eaten the tips of a quantity of friction matches.

The Rescue of the Zanesville Miners.

Our readers will recollect a paragraph which we published in our last, relating the entombment of four coal miners by the caving in of a coal bank on the Muskingum river, near Zanesville, Ohio. They consisted of three men, Edgin, Pearson, and Gatwood, and Savage, a youth of eighteen years. The circumstances of their rescue from their painful and perilous confinement for nearly fifteen days supply interesting articles to the papers of the immediate vicinity and of central Ohio generally. Their comrades outside labored day and night during that long space of time, under the most trying and laborious circumstances, often themselves at the imminent risk of their lives and always at great disadvantage. So narrow was the approach to the spot in which the unfortunate men were cooped up that only eight persons could work at a time, and the further the sap was carried the harder it became. The air of the deep and dank tunnel way they had to excavate was extremely offensive, so that after some days' exertion not a few, looking at the extreme unpropitiousness of the efforts made, advised them to be given up. Happily this advice was not taken, and, redoubling their labors, the gallant fellows outside were on the fourteenth day encouraged by signals, faint indeed, but distinct, from within. Replying to this from without, they soon heard their entombed friends raising a hearty "hurrah," which fact, being communicated to the anxious crowd, always waiting outside the excavations, excited repeated and tremendous hurrahs in response. The joy of this crowd took various and most extraordinary methods of expression.

The first intelligible question propounded to the insiders when they had been sufficiently neared was this:

"'Was any body killed by the caving?' 'None,' said the workmen. 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' was heard from within.

"This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to it by a spontaneous hurrah of their own.

"It seemed that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Edgin said he wouldn't budge till they told them what was the day and hour and how long they had been shut in. The workmen told him that he had only been in a week, that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Edgin then told them to say to their families and friends that if they didn't get out they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully, 'We'll go in! Work on, boys! May God bless you!'"

"When at this point a new fall of rock and earth increased the difficulty of the rescuers; but, encouraged by finding their friends within yet alive, redoubled efforts were made, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning the four persons were brought once more into the open air and placed under medical care. Of course they had no idea of the time that had elapsed, for only on the first day had they the benefit of lamplight, every subsequent moment having been spent in utter darkness. Their preservation from the poignancy of excessive hunger, considering that they had but one day's provision, is a feature of much interest in the case. The following explanation of this phenomenon from a Columbus paper would appear to be at once ingenious and satisfactory:

"Notwithstanding these men were thus imbedded in the earth, perhaps their preservation from death by hunger was prevented by that very fact. In the English mines men have lived even sixteen days without food. The very want of light and free circulation of air, the moisture of their tomb, together with the lack of oxygen to carry off the particles eliminated from the body, may have had some effect in preventing that exhaustion which has accompanied hunger in the open air, in arid plains, or on the salt ocean."

Destructive Fire in Camden.—About one o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a large brick building, situated on Front street, between Market and Plum streets, Camden, belonging to the Browning estate, and occupied principally by Messrs. Dubois & Simons, oak coopers. Besides a large quantity of material, there were a great number of kegs in the building, and the flames spread so rapidly as to defy the efforts of the firemen to arrest them. The whole building was in flames in a brief time, and the surrounding property was at the time in imminent danger. The fire spread to a counting house on the north, and from thence to the two large brick houses adjoining, one of which, we believe, was occupied as a German Boarding house, and the other as a tavern. The roofs of these quickly caught, and the conflagration here assumed a still more threatening aspect, as a row of old frame dwellings adjoined them on the north, which, if once ignited, would have carried the flames like powder. But the firemen here made an energetic stand, and fortunately succeeded in checking its progress in this direction.

On the south of the large building, the fire communicated to a large frame building, owned by Mr. Coffin, and used for storing lime, from whence it spread to the laboratory of Mr. De la Cour, destroying in its way large piles of lumber, and in fact everything combustible. The laboratory was, however, fortunately saved, though in a damaged condition. The houses on the east side of Front street were in imminent danger, having caught fire several times, but were preserved by the streams of water incessantly directed upon them. The third floor of the building in which the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. T. C. Townsend, fancy soap manufacturer. Messrs. Dubois & Simons were not fully insured, but the insurance on the building will probably cover the loss. Mr. William Carman owned the two dwellings which were destroyed.—*Daily News.*

Narrow Escape.—On Thursday week, the 15th inst., while the train of cars was stopping a few moments at Gallaghersville, Chester county, a large bolt in the fire-box of the powerful locomotive Venango, which was attached to a burthen train, blew out with such force as to drive itself through the engine. The engineer, who was considerably frightened, made a narrow escape, as it touched his pantaloons; had it struck him, it would probably have cost him his life.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, MAY 26, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (*of York.*)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (*of Armstrong.*)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (*of Bradford.*)

☞Orphans' Court to-morrow.

☞The Court has appointed JOHN L. BURNS one of the Constables for the Borough, in the room of PETER MYERS, declined.

☞The Walk to Ever Green Cemetery, we learn, is to be commenced this week.—We have not been made acquainted with the location, nor the material of which it is to be made; but we presume it will mingle the pleasant and the permanent.

☞The Summer Session of Pennsylvania College will commence on Thursday next.

☞We have been without that cooling beverage, Mineral Water, for several seasons, in our town. Mr. Plank, however, at his Ice Cream and Confectionery Establishment, has just opened a fountain, which will be quite a *desideratum* in the approaching hot weather.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Grecian Oil Painting is the name of a new and beautiful art lately introduced into this country. It can be learned in three days, is rapidly executed, and the paintings possess peculiar beauties which cannot be attained by any other system.

For specimens and particulars inquire of Dr. CLARK, (who is in town for a few days, giving instruction in this system,) at the hotel of Mr. Schively.

The Difficulty with England.

Lord Clarendon addressed a letter to our Minister, Mr. Dallas, on the 30th ult., in which he strongly declares that the British Government "never ordered nor contemplated any violation of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, "issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any persons acting under their authority; and, that if there has been any infringement, they sincerely regret it; and "hope that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have heretofore existed." Lord Clarendon adds that "he cannot doubt that such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States as to that of her Majesty, by putting an end to a difference which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government; for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties and by higher considerations than the United States and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship."

☞The National Intelligencer remarks upon this letter of Lord Clarendon, that "it must be an 'inexorable policy' indeed which would reject so frank and full an apology as this for an unintentional injury;" and we are happy to learn from Washington, that our Government are hesitating in carrying out what it had been supposed would take place, the dismissal of the British Minister. It is now hoped that the explanation of the English Government will be accepted by our's as sufficient satisfaction, and the whole difficulty will be at an end.

Summer at Last.

On Saturday last, the mercury rose, in this place, to 89 degrees.

More Specie Wanted.

☞The value of importations at New York from foreign countries, since January, is $7,601,677—being an increase of $1,226,337 over the corresponding period of 1855.

☞Harper's Magazine, for June, is already on our table. It is a rich number, both in embellishments and reading matter.

☞*Spunk.*—Mrs. Portland, wife of Joe Portland, the circus rider, was held to bail at New York on Wednesday, for *cowhiding* a real estate broker, named Baldwin, for circulating, as she alleges, false reports about her.

☞Two vessels arrived at New York on Wednesday from Europe, with an aggregate of 900 steerage passengers—all in good health. One of them fell in with immense quantities of ice, in lat. 44, long. 45 50.

☞The steamer America sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 140 passengers and $774,000 in specie.

☞The steamer Hermann sailed from New York for England on the 17th, with 300 passengers and $120,000 in specie.

☞A joint resolution passed the U. S. Senate on Thursday, 33 to 4, allowing Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in the late Arctic expedition, sent in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such tokens of acknowledgment from the British Government as it may please to present.

Infamous Outrage in the Senate!

On Monday and Tuesday last, Mr. SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts, made a very severe and caustic speech on the Kansas question, in the Senate of the U. States, in which some personal allusions and comparisons were indulged in towards several Senators—amongst them Senator Butler, of S. C.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on Thursday last, while Senator Sumner was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, entered; and approaching Senator Sumner, accused him of libelling South Carolina and his grey-headed relative, Senator Butler.—Immediately after saying this he struck Mr. Sumner with a cane. Mr. S. fell to the floor, and Brooks repeated the caning until Mr. Sumner became deprived of the power of speech. Previously he called for help, but no one interfered until he had completed his design. Mr. Sumner was then carried to his room.

(SECOND DESPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Some eye-witnesses say Mr. Brooks struck Senator Sumner as many as twenty times over his head. Senator Sumner was sitting in an arm-chair when the assault was made upon him. He had no opportunity to defend himself.—There are various opinions on the subject, and quite contradictory. Many were applauding the act, whilst others were denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. The affair will, undoubtedly, cause great debate in the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks was arrested shortly after the affair, a complaint having been made against him on oath of William Y. Leader, and was brought before Justice Hollingshead, and held to bail in $500 to answer.

Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dangerous wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

When the attack was made there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan and other members of Congress, Governor Gorman, together with several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude.

The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was of gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others, interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. Great excitement exists here to-night in consequence of the affair.

Sumner sank unconscious to the floor, where he lay till raised by his friends. His head was bathed in blood, and his physicians say he has the severest flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him to-night.

☞On Friday, the matter of the assault upon Mr. SUMNER was brought before both Houses of Congress; and a select committee of five in each branch was chosen to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault. The Senate committee are Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer; the House committee, Campbell, Allen, Cobb, Greenwood and Spinner.

Mr. Sumner was better on Friday, and would be able to occupy his seat by to-day.

There was considerable excitement at Boston on the news reaching there, and a committee was appointed by the Legislature to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault.

It is to be hoped that the committees of both Houses of Congress will recommend a course of procedure in regard to this outrage, which will be felt keenly by the offender.—He should at once be expelled from the House.

☞On Wednesday last the President vetoed the bills making appropriations for making improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and in the channel of St. Clair Flats in Michigan. In the Senate, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, made some very strong remarks on the subject. He said the President, in repeated messages, expressed a willingness to approve bills for internal improvements of which the national importance was apparent; that, in this case, the nationality was incontestible; that the mouth of the Mississippi was the natural outlet of fourteen States and five immense Territories—the outlet for more than one-half of the whole area of the country, and for about two-fifths of its whole population; and that the Atlantic States were equally interested in its improvement as a great channel of commerce. He therefore had learned, with great surprise, that the President had entirely changed his principles on the subject of internal improvements, and now put himself in opposition to the entire system, in whole or in part.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, defended the views of the President as constitutional, sound and politic.

Death of a Member of Congress.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated on the 16th instant, gives intelligence of the death on the 11th instant, of the Hon. John G. Miller, a representative in Congress from the fifth District of Missouri. This worthy gentleman has been a great sufferer from disease for nearly two years past, and was unable to take his seat at all during the present session.

Fire at Somerset.

A disastrous fire took place at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th inst., which for a time threatened the destruction of the entire town. There were fifteen buildings on fire at one time! By the unparalleled exertions of the citizens, however, but one dwelling and a ware-house and store were entirely consumed, though many others were more or less injured. At the time of the fire there was a perfect tornado, which carried the burning shingles and splinters over the town, igniting the roofs wherever they fell. It is said to have been a fearful sight!

The fire originated in the old tavern-house, known as the "Colvin House," owned by our former Adams county man, WM. H. PICKING, Esq., who now keeps the "Glade House" near the other. The "Colvin House" was entirely destroyed, and the "Glade House" very much injured. We are pleased to see that the buildings destroyed were covered by insurance. Mr. BARNET PICKING resided in the "Colvin House," and saved very little, except the wearing apparel of the family. (These gentlemen are brothers of JOHN PICKING, Esq. of this place.) The other principal sufferers were Coffroth & Colburn and Cyrus Benford.—From three to five thousand dollars will probably cover the whole loss.

☞On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a stranger came to our County Almshouse, apparently suffering from mental derangement, and died on Wednesday the 14th instant.—From a memorandum found in a pocket book, his name is supposed to be MICHAEL LAWNER. He had an Irish brogue, was about 26 years of age, full six feet in height, stout person, and presented a fine personal appearance. From expressions which fell from him during his illness, it is thought he had relatives in Chester, Pa., and Washington, D. C.—*Star.*

Beautiful Sight.

There was a great Sunday School procession in the city of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) on Tuesday. About 12,000 scholars and teachers were out, and made an imposing demonstration. How much more gloriously beautiful was this, than the pageantry of an "army with banners!"

Little Hope for Hungary.

Louis Kossuth, in the course of a lecture recently delivered in Liverpool, spoke rather despondingly for Hungary. He had "clung" to the illusion that the sympathy he had experienced from the people of England for his country's sake might perhaps yield some fruit, in the emergency of a certain past opportunity, the prospects of which promised a union between the interests of continental Europe and those of the British Empire."—Those expectations had passed away, never to return. At his age the sands of life ran fast, and after long suffering he had despaired to see England cast her weight into the balance of his country. With this the illusion vanished that had warmed his soul when formerly he addressed English assemblies, but the fountain of inspiration was dried up, and now he appeared before them to perform a plain, honest laborer's work, and as such and nothing more, he hoped they would please to accept him."

Famine.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, from famine, are depicted in a letter from Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N., as most terrible. Five or six thousand, of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, have already died. Soul-sickening reports like this, reaching us in our valleys of plenty, while green fields are promising abundant harvests, may well cause the grateful to exclaim,

"Behold how good a thing it is to see
What heaven hath done for this delicious land."

☞The committee at N. York appointed to solicit aid for the Cape de Verde sufferers have secured $5,000, and will dispatch a vessel with grain and provisions early in June. They have received notice that 500 bushels of wheat and corn have been shipped to them from Alexandria, Va.

The Peace Congress' Doctrine Prevailing.—The most sensible feature of the whole proceedings of the conference of the European Plenipotentiaries is the conclusion at which the conference arrived, that in the event of any serious misunderstanding arising between any of the powers, they shall, before appealing to arms, have recourse to the good offices of a friendly power, which is carrying out in substance the principle of the Peace Congress, and is certainly a more rational and less expensive way to settle a difficulty than the resort to gunpowder.

☞The emigration to the West this season is as large as usual, and the spirit seems to be much more generally diffused through all the settled parts of the country. The population thus sent out to civilize the wilderness is composed of the educated, intelligent, and thrifty classes of our native born citizens. The amount of talent to be met with in all the new States and territories is out of all proportion to the bulk of the society.

☞The new building of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, was dedicated on the 19th inst.

☞The Deseret News (Mormon) is "down on" a practice of the young men to have a piece of looking-glass fixed in the inside of their hat, and while pretending to be praying with their face in their hat, are quietly and slyly looking at the faces of the girls behind them reflected in the glass.

The Age of Blows.

One day last week a New York editor was cowhided by a person who had so little respect for his own character as to suppose it could be injured by a paragraph. The next day there was a disgraceful cowhiding, from a disgraceful cause, in Chestnut street. The next day an honorable member of Congress killed a waiter because he did not get his breakfast in time. The next day a public functionary in New York was cowhided in the public streets, and the next day a Washington editor knocked another Washington editor down with a bludgeon because he differed from him on the Nicaragua question. These are pleasant things to relate of society in three of the principal cities of our republic. Taken in connection with our filibusterism in Nicaragua, our Border Ruffianism in Kansas, and our Mormonism in Utah, they must give foreigners a nice opinion of the condition of things in the United States.

Indian Disorders in Kansas Territory.

Official information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Shawnee and Wyandot agency, from which it appears that a whiskey grocery was established about the 1st of April among the Wyandot Indians, who patronized it quite freely. The consequences have been a series of disorderly and lawless acts. The Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South were burnt to the ground.—The causes are as follows:

The door of the northern Church was left unlocked after preaching in the morning, for the purpose of holding Sabbath school in the afternoon. In the mean time the church was entered by several Indians, who took the Bible, containing some valuable records, from the desk and burnt it. This led to inquiry and the discovery of the offenders, who were told of the magnitude of their crime. Becoming displeased, a few nights afterwards they set fire to the church and burnt it down; which act caused much dissatisfaction among certain other members of their tribe, who in return burnt the Southern church. These churches were brick buildings, and the loss will fall heavily upon the societies. The Indians also burnt several private houses, besides committing other outrages.

☞It is said that cattle and horses are dying by hundreds on the American Bottom and in that region in Illinois—supposed to result either from the effects of some poisonous herb growing there, or some virulent disease, which has become epidemical among them. All those attacked manifest the same symptoms, and it is therefore probable that it is from the same cause.

☞There is found growing wild in that most wonderful of all lands, California, a kind of mustard that is said to be superior to any other variety. One man has cultivated a field of forty acres, and last year he ground up a thousand bushels for market.—It is said that it can be sent to New York and sold for a profit at a less price than the current rate in this market.

☞Edward Everett is urged by Gov. Wise, through Mrs. Ritchie, to appear before Congress and ask for $120,000 for the Washington Monument, and then go to each State in the Union, and demand of each, through its Legislature, its proportion of $180,000 according to its federal numbers. "If you will do this," says Mr. Wise to Mrs Ritchie, "and Mr. Everett will undertake the blessed mission, you will have the whole amount, and your private subscriptions over and above, in less than two years. You are allowed five under the law."

Yankee Sullivan.—This "chum" of the King of the Sandwich Islands has returned to San Francisco, where he has had a "glove fight" in a theatre, with another bruiser called Steve Simmons. The latter was used up in seven rounds, and Yankee took the stakes, said to be $1,000, but doubted.

☞Nine years ago a man died of dropsy and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret, recently, the body was disinterred and found to have become a perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 550 pounds.—What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

Copper Ore a Dangerous Cargo.—Ship Georgia, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah, carried out some copper ore in cases, which proved to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo; for so great was the heat evolved during the passage, from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal, while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and, when landed from the ship, so hot as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hands into the bales. The Liverpool Albion states the copper ore from Adelaide when first shipped to England was of a similar dangerous character till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore.—*Savannah Republican.*

Climatic Phenomena.—A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution at Fort Clarke, Alachua county, Florida, writes that it is a remarkable feature of the climate of that place that it is entirely exempt from storms or high wind—none having been known for 30 years. The storm which caused so much destruction in 1854 on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia was there only a stiff breeze. Both north and south of Fort Clarke, high winds are common.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Cabinet sat to-day until half past four, deliberating upon the answer of the British Government in the Enlistment case. It will meet again to-morrow, which is an unusual proceeding. The character of Lord Clarendon's reply divests the issue, even when the dismissal takes place, of any threatening consequences except those necessarily resulting from a suspension of friendly intercourse between two Governments at peace. The paper is uncommonly adroit and ably put. Much labor has obviously been spent on it.

The British government now distinctly disavows having entertained any intention to violate our municipal laws or outrage our national sovereignty. Whatever we may believe to the contrary of that declaration, no adverse action can be predicated on the assumption; and consequently the disclaimer must be accepted so far as the government is concerned. While the controversy rested upon a supposed countenance or connivance of the British government, it was necessarily serious in every material aspect. Being relieved of all doubt on that point, by positive assurances, apprehensions are easily satisfied.

The Question of Veracity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President communicated to the Senate to-day additional documents relative to British recruitments in the U. States, wholly involving the question of veracity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston. Mr. Buchanan charges that Lord Palmerston, while refusing to lay on the table of the House of Commons the correspondence on that subject, stated such facts only as favored his own side, and entirely suppressed the reasons on which our demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls was founded.

Mr. Buchanan says that Lord Palmerston was not justified in stating on that occasion that he (Mr. B.) had expressed himself satisfied with Lord Clarendon's explanation contained in the note of the 16th of July last, and that Mr. Buchanan said he felt confident our government would entertain similar feelings with regard to it. Mr. Buchanan denies that he ever so intimated.—He merely observed to Lord Palmerston that he would have much satisfaction in transmitting that note to the Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston replying through Lord Clarendon that he fails to be convinced, and saying that it seemed to him that there was no essential difference between the substance and the effect of what was said in the House of Commons and Mr. Buchanan's statement.

Finally, Mr. B., under date of March 7, says to Mr. Marcy, "You must believe with me that the last effort of Lord Palmerston, to extricate himself from the dilemma, has served to make the awkwardness of his position still more conspicuous."

The Alleged Ill-Treatment of our Military Commissioners by the French.

The Courier des Etats Unis devoted its leading article to an explanation of the facts in regard to the alleged ill-treatment received in Paris by the military commissioners Major Delafield, Major Mordecai and Capt. McClellan, who were sent out by the United States Government, to inspect the armories and fortifications of Europe. The Courier represents that the public feeling in France was wounded by the leaning towards Russia manifested by the U. States, and that the American officers who had been treated on their first visit to Paris as friends, were on their return treated as strangers. With this new title they found the same courtesy, but not the same freedom as previously. Their investigations, which had at first been admitted to penetrate into the most intimate details of the military organization of France, were thenceforth circumscribed by the prudent reserve of awakened national susceptibilities. It was their insisting to force this reserve which brought about the incident to which the gossip of the Washington correspondents has lent such proportions.

Officers had been delegated by the Minister of War to accompany the commission on their tour. On visiting one of the French arsenals (that of Vincennes, if the Courier is well informed) one of the Commissioners wished to extend the circle of examination beyond the limits assigned to the curiosity of strangers. The French officer who accompanied them declared that his instructions did not permit him to go further, and as the Commissioner expressed his surprise at this—

"We are no longer, sir," replied the officer, "at that degree of courtesy. The attitude of your country towards ours has put our relations on a new footing."

After this notice, the relations of the Commissioners with their guide naturally [illegible]. The Courier remarks in conclusion that this *pique d'officiers* is far different from the famous interview in which Marshal Vaillant is said to have spoken of nothing less than meeting the American army "at the cannon's mouth." But it adds "thus it is that history is written in the United States."

☞The Administration entertain not the least idea, as is said, of the occurrence of any serious difficulty with England.—But while we may congratulate the country upon its escape from a foreign war, it cannot be said that we are not in danger of a domestic war, which is tenfold more serious.

A Missouri member remarked the other day that the country was slumbering over a volcano. As soon as blood shall begin to flow in Kansas, civil war will necessarily break out all along the borders of the Mississippi and the Ohio, and the extent of it is hardly to be conceived. The politicians on both sides who have produced this state of things will be confounded by their own inventions.

☞200 immigrants arrived at New York on the 17th, from Antwerp, who had $750,000 in specie in their possession. One woman had $4,000 in gold $20 pieces quilted in her petticoat!

☞544 persons left New York for Europe on the 17th, and it is said that every steamer for weeks to come will go out crowded.

Important from Kansas.

St. Louis, May 19 —We have Kansas dates to the 11th inst Sheriff Jones was then convalescent. Geo. F. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, was arrested while endeavoring to leave the territory. Governor Reeder had fled, but it is thought would be recaptured.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, had been appointed Sheriff until Jones should resume his duties. It was reported that Judge Fane had been shot at twice.

It is said there were 1,500 men at Lawrence, armed with Sharpe's rifles, with a strongly fortified breast work and two pieces of artillery, who declare that they will resist all attempts at their arrest

About 1,000 men have responded to the Marshal's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton, the avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the territorial laws.

St. Louis, May 20.—Later advices have been received. The people are responding to Gov. Shannon's proclamation in large numbers. Six hundred had assembled at Lecompton. four hundred at Franklin, and a large company would leave Kickapoo on Saturday for Lecompton, with two cannon, and all otherwise well armed and provisioned. Great excitement existed and a battle was anticipated. It was reported that ex-Governor Reeder had succeeded in making his escape. It was said that he had carried off considerable funds belonging to his friends. The vigilance committee of Kansas city on Saturday took from the steamer Arabian a large field piece, consigned for Lawrence.

Further from Kansas—Civil War Imminent.

Chicago, May 21.—Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday, have been received. It is stated that Wednesday (today) had been fixed upon for the attack contemplated at Lawrence. A complete "reign of terror" existed throughout the territory. Two cannon had been taken across the river at Chisen, destined for Lawrence. The Beauford company of militia had been furnished by Gov. Shannon with United States arms. The Free State men are in want of arms and ammunition. Marshal Donaldson had proclaimed his intention to make clean work this time.

Gov. Robinson is still at Lexington.—The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer states that a petition was circulating in the border counties praying the immediate removal of Col. Sumner. Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that "a mob entered the hotel at Kansas city and dragged off one man supposed to have been himself, but discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor. This was refused, and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protect the occupants." The mob still surrounded the hotel at the close of the letter.

There is nothing authentic concerning Brown's fate since his capture.

The St. Louis Democrat's correspondent, under date of the 16th, states: Eight to twelve hundred men are encamped near Lecompton. The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to move in this matter without orders In answer to an inquiry. Marshal Donaldson said—"the demand of the government must be complied with. Every man against whom a process had been issued should be surrendered; all the munitions of war in possession of the free State men at Lawrence were to be delivered up, and the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly the present enactments of Kansas, under oath." On the receipt of this reply the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be permitted to execute a letter of process against any inhabitant of Lawrence. If called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the making of the arrest. There would not now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to law.

They only waited an opportunity of testifying their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law abiding and order-loving, and asked protection from the constituted authorities of the Government.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the people sincere. He regarded them as rebels and traitors, and said that they should know his demands when he came.

The Indictment of Reeder, Robinson and others—The Lecompton (Kansas) Union, pro-slavery, of the 8th, confirms the telegraphic report that Reeder, Robinson and other Free State men have been indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the first district of Kansas They acted under the instructions of Judge Lecompte. The Union says of his charge:

Judge Lecompte knew his duty, and, as an able, fearless and resolute jurist, he discharged that duty. He called the attention of the jury to the rebellious and treasonable spirit now prevalent in our Territory, and referred to the foul assassination of a public officer while in the discharge of his official functions. He said *the law of the land should be executed at all hazards.*

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad—Serious Riot.

New York, May 21 —Ground was broken yesterday at Port Monmouth, New Jersey, for the commencement of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, designed eventually to connect New York with Norfolk and other southern cities by a much shorter route than at present. A large number of visitors were present Gov. Price, of New Jersey, presided at the ceremony. Unfortunately towards night a very serious riot occurred between a party of Americans and the Irish employees on the road. Many persons were seriously injured.

☞A "self loading hay cart" has been patented by D. H. Thompson, of Fitchburg. It consists in the employment of rakes applied to a cart or wagon, in connexion with an inclined frame, operating in such a way that the hay will be raked up and loaded into the cart or wagon by merely drawing the vehicle or wagon over the meadow

A Close Shave.—According to the Cumberland (Md) Allegauian, the average democratic majority at the late corporation election in that city, is *five sevenths of a vote!*

The Recognition of the Nicaragua Minister.

Among the documents recently communicated to Congress in relation to Central American affairs, is a letter from Don Augustin Vijil, the new Minister from Nicaragua, addressed to Secretary Marcy, in which he thus explains the origin of the troubles in that republic, and the final overthrow of its government:

Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has bleeding at every pore The inauguration of Don Fureto Chamorro, as the Director of Nicaragua, was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it he began to show his tendency to despotism, and, usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a course calculated to make their patriotism useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them.—The greater part of these men were liberal members of the constituent assembly which had convoked for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don Francisco Castillon and Gen. Jerez. the former a well-known, upright, and influential patriotic citizen, a man of liberal views, of a superior education, and a correct knowledge of the world that he had acquired during during a long residence at different courts of Europe; the latter is also of similar character, views and experience—These and other patriots Chamorro imprisoned, and banished subsequently to Honduras. Gen. Jerez, at the head of a few courageous men, returned to Nicaragua; and at Chinandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a Provisional Government.

The popular masses joined him freely, they having become alarmed at the proceedings of Chamorro The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where Chamorro had his camp; and as soon as both armies met the whole Chamorro force came over to Gen Jerez Chamorro then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population he assembled a force of one thousand men, to stand a siege of nine months in the Plaza—during which time a large portion of this beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege. and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it.—Ninety of them responded to the invitation, and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after Chamorro died and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very constitution and charter they had made but a few days before. arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don Jose Maria Estrada as the successor of Chamorro, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of Government which has been styled legitimate, and which was not and could not be so according to the constitution of that State, because Chamorro's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Justas of the Departments, and never the Assembly. ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies things were soon changed, and our forces took possession of the city of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the service of Nicaragua did not number more than one hundred and fifty men, commanded by General Wm. Walker.

He goes on to state that thus assisted by their American allies, they formed a new government, with Rivas as President, and Walker as general in chief of the military forces of the Republic. The election of Rivas, he says, was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua, and he then adds:

"His (Rivas) first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the chiefs of the Central American Republics The government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadors manifested a disposition to form friendly relations.—Honduras recognized the new administration, but Costa Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it."

In conclusion, Vijil asks, for the interest of both the United States and Nicaragua, that he may be received as the Minister of the latter, and that he may here find a government friendly to the peace, prosperity and permanence of his own

Attempted Swindle.

A Mr Tyler, a gentleman from Rockingham county, Va, who was temporarily sojourning in Baltimore city, was selected by a couple of sharpers on Monday afternoon last as most proper game for their sport, and are a hugely, whilst enjoying a walk, was met by a nice young man, number one, who persuaded him to walk over to Federal Hill to see something wonderful in the "elephant" world. Here they were met by a nice young man number two, who saluted them, and drawing out a watch, which he asserted was a twenty carat patent gold lever, informed them that, being the unfortunate victim of dire distress, he was compelled to part with it, offering to part with the relic apparently with great reluctance, for the insignificant sum of $20 Mr. T was earnestly advised by his friend, the nice young man number one, to secure the bargain without delay, stating that nothing but his lack of funds prevented him from the purchase on the spot. The Virginian, fortunately, was not to be caught, and simply remarking, "young gents, you can't come it over me—I've read the newspapers to some purpose," walked quietly away, leaving the two rascals in a state of stupefied astonishment. It is needless to add that the patent lever was one originally designed for such dealing, and that Mr. T did not suffer very great loss in failing to secure it.

Singular Attempt at Suicide.—The wife of one Nicholas Sullivan attempted suicide at Marysville, California, in the following manner: She first shut up her two children in a box in the house, and then caught some chickens and put them in the box with them; this done, she collected some shavings and pieces of barrel staves in the yard, and after setting them on fire stepped into the midst of the flames, where she remained until taken out by some one who was attracted to the spot by her cries. Her lower limbs and one of her arms were shockingly burned. She evidently entertained a fear that the chickens as well as the children might attempt to defeat her efforts at self-destruction.

Juvenile Depravity.

We find in our exchanges accounts of the operations of three boys, which display an uncommon degree of juvenile depravity.—A day or two since a little fellow but ten years of age was taken to the House of Refuge in Rochester, N. Y., who naively told the cause of his incarnation. He had shot his mother's youngest brother, and the uncle threatened to kill all the family. To avert this calamity the lad resolved himself to put an end to the life of the would-be-assassin, and watching his opportunity, shot at the man, the ball striking him in the stomach, but glancing off without doing much harm. "It only hurt him *about a month,*" said the boy.

At Buffalo, on Saturday, a police officer was tapped on the shoulder by a lad of 17, who accosted him with, "Look here, old fellow, do you want to make $20?" Receiving an affirmative reply, he said, "Well give me a dollar and I will show you where you can make $20 in a minute." The policeman forked over a dollar, & the young rascal said to him, "Well, here, take me; I have escaped from the House of Refuge at Rochester, and there is a reward offered for me; at the same time throwing open his coat and displaying to the view of the astonished officer the House of Refuge uniform. He subsequently related his history, saying his name was Thomas Pilsbury, son of a commission merchant in New York. Some time since he forged his father's name and ran away, and a reward of $300 being offered for his capture, he returned and gave himself up, and claimed the reward. His father, as a just recompense, sent him to the House of Refuge at Rochester, from which he escaped [illegible] his vagabond life rather unpleasant, or again gave himself up, as above mentioned!

The third case is that of a youth of 17, arrested in Philadelphia for committing several forgeries, from which he had realized about $500 He confessed to the crime.—The forgeries were all admirably executed.

Burglaries.

Numerous depredations have been committed by Burglars in various parts of Chester county, this spring, and a considerable amount of goods and valuables have been spirited away by the aid of these nocturnal marauders Penningtonville and vicinity seems to be particularly infested with these rogues, as no less than six or eight descents have been made by them upon smoke houses, shops, &c.. within the last three or four weeks. The coachmaker shop of Mr. Rees was entered and a number of tools purloined. Mr. Lauer's shoemaker shop was broken into about the same time and robbed of shoes, leather, and other articles to the amount of about $70. Descent was made upon Whitson's mill. about one mile from Penningtonville, but the burglars did not succeed in effecting an entrance. About four weeks ago the smoke house of Samuel Jackson was broken open, and a lot of hams and other meat carried off; on the same night they broke open the smoke house of Elias Moore and completed their task by relieving it of about $40 worth of bacon; the meat however belonged to Mr. Moore's neighbors. More recently, the scamps broke into Buckley's Factory, on Buck Run, and decamped after having secured clothes and other articles to the value of about $200.

Haul of Counterfeiters.—Late in the afternoon of yesterday six persons were arrested in this city, among whom were John Stewart, William Hall, and Augustus Stisser, all residents of Detroit; also one Malcolm Burnham, who resides opposite Newport, C. W. They are now in jail for passing and having in possession counterfeit bank bills and coin. We learn that about $3,600 of counterfeit bills on the City Bank of Montreal was found upon the person of Stewart, who is understood to be an old offender. The bill is a neatly executed counterfeit, well calculated to deceive even a practiced eye. The man Burnham is said to be a manufacturer of counterfeit gold and silver in Canada, Hall and Stewart dealers in spurious bills, and Stisser a manufacturer of counterfeit coin in Detroit. We understand that these are by no means the sole connections which the prisoners have with the business of counterfeiting, burglary, and other crimes, and that their criminal complicity is very extensive, reaching into Ohio, Indiana, and Canada.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser, 13th instant.*

The Mystery Explained.—It seems according to recent French discoveries, that it is really possible to compel any person to fall in love with you whom you may select. Our own bardic credit the fact, but it is indisputable. It is established as a reality by evidence that leaves us no margin for doubt, and all we can ask is to be made acquainted with the strange process. In most cases, this knowledge would not be imparted to the world. We are not certain, indeed, that it is either wise or polite to place such a startling power in the hands of everybody But Professor Round out thinks differently.—He explains all, and very minutely, too, in the rare book he has just published called "How to win a Lover." It is an astounding work, for which see advertisement in another column.

Singular Occurrence.—The Farmville (Va.) Journal states that Dr. Owen, of Prince George county, recently had his horse killed under him by lightning He was about to dismount when the fatal bolt struck his horse, which falling immediately, somewhat bruised and injured the Doctor. He was only slightly shocked by the electric fluid.

☞Enormous quantities of apples have perished this spring, after reaching the New York market—the growers having held back for better prices, until too late; and the case was then aggravated by an excess of supply.

Conviction of Forgers.—[illegible] —Diogenes W[illegible] of St. Louis, Missouri, [illegible] ting fraudulent claims [illegible] have been convicted, after [illegible] days, and sentenced [illegible] former for ten and the latter for eighty years.

First Shipment of the Season.—The first shipment of peas and strawberries from Norfolk for New York was made by the steamer Roanoke on Saturday. It consisted of twenty-five barrels of peas and one hundred quarts of strawberries.

☞Green peas are selling in Norfolk at $1 per bushel.

Afflicting Dispensation.—The Easton, Pa. Express states that the Rev. John Willox, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Reigelsville, has lost in the last five weeks three sons and a daughter, by scarlet fever. He has also been very ill of the same disease, as also three remaining children, but they are all now convalescent.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$6 12 to 6 25
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 65
Rye,	65 to 70
Corn,	45 to 52
Oats,	31 to 32
Cloverseed,	9 75 to 10 25
Timothyseed,	3 00 to 3 50
Beef Cattle,	8 00 to 10 50

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	5 50
Wheat, per bushel,	1 35@1 60
Rye, "	62
Corn, "	40
Oats, "	30
Clover Seed,	5 50
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from Wagons,)	$5 50
Wheat per bushel,	1 25@1 40
Rye,	60
Corn,	40
Oats,	28
Rye Flour,	3 00
Buckwheat,	40
Potatoes,	37½
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	6 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

Married,

On Tuesday morning last, by Rev R Hill Peter PETER BERG-TRESSEL, of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, to Miss MARTHA L. FULLER, of this borough.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. GEO OYLER, of Franklin township, to Miss ANN JANE SMITH, of Menallen township.

On the 2 th inst., by Rev D P Rosenmiller, Mr SAMUEL A. GUTELIUS of Union township to Miss LUCINDA MARY LEFEVER, of Littlestown.

At Welsh Run, Franklin county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr Cramer, Mr GEORGE EYSTER, (Junior Editor of the Franklin Repository and Transcript) of Chambersburg, to Miss MARY CRAIG, eldest daughter of Wm. Craig Esq., of Welsh Run.

Died,

On the 13th inst., Mr. WILLIAM BRICKER, of Butler township, aged 73 years 9 months and 12 days

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, to which place it is expected a RAILROAD will be finished in 18 months. This Farm contains

300 ACRES,

which can be conveniently divided into two —one of 140 and the other 160 acres; has two improvements: those on the 160 Acres consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE,

Brick Stone Barn, with 2 threshing floors, Corn Cribs, Carriage House and Straw Shed, &c. The improvements on the 140 Acres are a TENANT HOUSE, with a small Barn. 110 Acres have been Limed: there are 1650 panels of post and rail fence on it; good quality red land, some of which has yielded from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre: 5 miles to lime kilns: 8 miles to chestnut timber: ½ mile to mill: schoolhouse and churches of all denominations at convenient distances.

☞I will sell the whole or the 140 Acre Tract. J. S. CRAWFORD.

May 26. 3m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 17th day of June next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Courthouse in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the north east corner of the Diamond of the town of New Oxford. Adams co., bounded by Lots of Washington M. Schwartz and Franklin J. Martin, also fronting on York and Peters streets, on which is erected a large TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

Two Story Brick Back Building, Wash House, Ware House: a Barn, part Log and part Frame: and all necessary Out Buildings, with two wells of water near the door.—Also.

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the town of New Oxford, containing THREE ACRES, more or less, bounded by Carlisle and Berlin Roads & Peters Street.—Also.

A Lot of Ground,

No 3, on draft, adjoining the said town of New Oxford, containing FOUR ACRES and Three Perches, adjoining land of M. D. G. Pfeiffer, Leonard Staub, and a twelve foot alley on the west.—Also

A Lot of Ground,

No 4 on draft, containing THREE ACRES and Fifty-two Perches, adjoining the above mentioned Lot No. 3, and lands of M. D. G. Pfeiffer, Peter Feiser, Leo Staub and a fifteen foot alley on the east Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Martin.

—Also—

A Lot of Ground.

situate in Cumberland township, Adams co., adjoining lands of William Patterson, Solomon Cassatt, and others, on which is erected a one and a half story

LOG HOUSE,

Log Stable, with a well of water near the door, and Fruit Trees on said Lot.—Taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Tawney.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 26, 1856. } ts

INDEPENDENT BLUES!

Y[illegible] full dress, [illegible] SATURDAY THE [illegible] M., with arms [illegible] in complete order.
[illegible] of the Captain.

May 26. JOHN CULP, O. S.

Marion Rangers!

YOU will parade in Middletown, on *Saturday the 31st inst.,* at 1 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.
By order of the Captain.

May 26. J. F. BAILEY, O. S

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting the very best article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied by calling on S. S. FORNEY.

May 19.

WHIG COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Whig County Committee in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *TUESDAY the 3d day of June next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. SMITH, *Chairman.*

Committee of Consultation.

The Whigs of each Township and Borough in the County, are earnestly requested to send one or more Whigs from each, to meet at the same time, at M'Conaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of a free and full consultation, with a view to their organization for the approaching campaign.

R. SMITH,
Chairman Whig County Committee.

May 19, 1856.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of the County of Adams opposed to the policy of the present National Administration, are invited to meet at the Court House in Gettysburg on *Tuesday the 27th of May, inst.,* at 1 o'clock, to appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, to make arrangements for the nomination of a County Ticket to be supported by all opposed to Nebraska [illegible] and to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper to combine the entire American Whig and Republican vote at the October Election.

☞The meeting will be addressed by several speakers upon the great issues now agitating the country A cordial invitation is extended to all opposed to the destructive measures and policy of Pierce, Douglass & Co. to attend and unite in a common movement against the common political foe. Let there be a full turn out! MANY

May 12. td

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 27th inst.,* at 1 o'clock, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg

10 Shares of Stock in the "BANK OF GETTYSBURG,"

On which $35 per share has been paid: the property of the Estate of James G. Reed, deceased.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH T. REED, *Adm'x.*

May 19. td

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, }
May 6, 1856. }

THE Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of *Four per cent.* on the capital stock for the last six months—payable on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[May 12.] 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted on the Books of JACOB S. GRAMMER, are hereby notified that said Books have this day been assigned and transferred to the subscriber: that they have been placed in the hands of William B. M'Clellan for collection: and all those wishing to save costs will call and settle with W. B. M'Clellan before the first day of June next.

JOHN ORNER.

May 9. 3t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor, until *Saturday the 31st inst.,* for building a HOSPITAL at the Almshouse. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling upon the Steward, between this and 31st inst. on which day the contract will be awarded by the Directors. Proposals to be left in hands of Steward.

By order of the Board,
R. S. PAXTON, *Clerk.*

Almshouse, May 12. td

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 4th day of June next,* that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

late the estate of JOHN COLLINS, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams co., adjoining lands of John Fickes, John Sadler, sen., Nicholas Wierman and others, containing

120 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

with a STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, Log Barn, a small Shop Carriage-house, Corncrib, &c., thereon. There are about 30 Acres of good Timber.

The undivided one-half of this property is sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, as the estate of John Thorne Clarkson and Thaddeus S. Clarkson, minors: and the residue by R. H. Clarkson and Joseph P. Clarkson, the other part owners.

☞Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

ROBERT G. HARPER.
Attorney in fact for the parties in interest

May 5. ts

TIMBER LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has still a few more choice LOCUST and CHESTNUT TIMBER LOTS for sale—which he will dispose of on liberal terms.

J. D. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28. JOHN HOKE.

$5,000 on hand to pay for LAND WARRANTS. Persons having any to sell, will receive the highest price in cash by calling on

April 14. E. G. FAHNESTOCK.

Wall Paper.

COBEAN and PAXTON invite the attention of House-keepers and others who intend fitting up their houses this Spring, to their stock of SIDE, CEILING and BORDER PAPER. [Feb. 4.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

MRS. M. A. HORNER has taken the Store of Mr. Grammer in Chambersburg street, opposite Christ Church, and is selling off at cost. She asks the public to call and see the Goods, and get BARGAINS! There is every variety of articles, of the best quality.

April 28. tf

New Millinery.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of Town and Country, that she is now prepared to execute MILLINERY in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in Town. Please call and see.

April 28. tf

NEW STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and a great variety of Fancy Articles at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

JACOB NORBECK

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and neighbors for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and would inform them that he has removed to the room occupied for many years as a Store by Thomas J Cooper, on the Hill, Baltimore street, and is just opening a very handsome assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, all kinds of Tea, all kinds of Fruit, Fish, Pickles; also, several hundred bushels of **Hog Feed,** such as Wheat, Rye, Ship-stuff and Chopped Screenings; Powder and Shot, Curry-combs and Cards, Bed-cords, White-wash Brushes, Dusting-brushes, Shoe brushes, Lanterns; also all kinds of Essences, Hair Oils, Castile and Rosin Soap, and every variety of CANDY, of the best kind.

☞The highest prices paid for BACON in Cash.

☞Call and see his Goods.

April 21. 2m

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

COME this way if you want the worth of your money. I will sell you Goods that will do you good to wear them. Such as SPRING & SUMMER GOODS as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper. Just call and take a peep at them and judge for yourself at the Cheap Northwest Corner, where you will be accommodated with the greatest of pleasure

ALSO,

Ready-made Clothing,

and Clothing made to order—which I will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

April 14. JOHN HOKE

Ready-made Clothing,

CLOTH, Coating Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand stone front of

Nov. 26. GEO. ARNOLD.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Adams county will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1856, which shall be paid to Collectors *on or before Saturday the 28th of June next,* and Collectors are hereby required to make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day

☞Collectors will be required to make payment to the County Treasurer on or before *Tuesday the 1st of July next,* otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement

By order of Commissioners.
J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, April 28, 1856. } td

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JACOB HEMLER, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment; and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY ANN HEMLER, *Adm'x.*

May 19. 6t

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JOHN EBERT, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same Township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims against said deceased, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL DETRICK, *Ex'r.*

April 14. 6t

NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

that has ever been offered in Adams County.

☞All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

March 31. W. W. PAXTON

Good Books Delight, Instruct, Refine.

HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.

Please send for a Copy of our

Illustrated Catalogue!

of 150 different works, suitable for Family and Fire-side Reading, and embracing Popular American Biographies, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Law, and School, Books for the Young, beautifully Printed and Illustrated Family Bibles, Religious Books, Standard and Select Poetry, and a choice variety of Miscellaneous Books.

We will Send it without Charge.

It contains a full description of the best standard works on the above important subjects, with their price, and in a form convenient for reference and preservation Every reader and book-buyer should have it. We will send any of our books, Postage Prepaid, on receipt of the advertised price, which may be sent to us by mail.

☞Ours are the Best Books for Agents, because they are adapted to the wants of the people. Full particulars and Practical Instructions to Agents sent gratis, on application to

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers,
25 Park Row, N. Y., or 107 Genesee st., Auburn.

May 19. 4m

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

Bacon.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch, of the best quality, for sale cheap by

April 28. JACOB NORBECK.

Ladies,

DO you want cheap and fashionable ROBES? If so, call at

April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

CARPET BAGS of every description at

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

CALL and see the new style of Black, Brown, Lilac and Pearl Hats at

April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

FIGURED, PLAIN AND BUFF MARSEILLES VESTING low at

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A LARGE assortment of QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS and STONE WARE at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET cheap at

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

NEW STORE.

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the cities, and is now opening the best selected and most fashionable assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Neapolitan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS,

CAPS and Cap Trimmings of every description, Veils, Laces, Nets and Illusions of all colors, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantillas, Mourning Goods, together with an assortment of Fancy articles for the toilet too numerous to mention, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Miss McCreary will also carry on the MILLINER business in all its branches, and hopes from the experience she has had, and a desire to please, that she will be able to give general satisfaction. *East York Street, directly*

April 14. *opposite the Bank.*

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks, all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Berege Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and *CLOTHS of all colors and prices,* Cassimeres. for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 14.

Fancy Goods of all kinds

AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McCLELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Spring and Summer, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT SAMSON'S

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be purchased at any establishment in the County—call at MARCUS SAMSON'S, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell *better* Goods at *lower* prices than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer Tailor. My stock consists, in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen-bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy articles: together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, **Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.**

☞I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again, Ready Made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING

At the Sand-stone Front.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all of our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. We have

Coats from	$1 to $20,
Pants "	62½ cts. to $10,
Vests "	62½ cts. to $6.

Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.

Our stock of Cloths consists of Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Claret and all other colors. Our Cassimeres consist of Black, Brown, Steel Mixed, and every variety of Shade of Fancy colors. Also Marine Cassimeres in great variety, Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Bettes, Silk Warp, Alpaccas, Black Satin, Buff White, Plain and Fancy Marseilles Vesting.

Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up we do things up in the neatest and best manner at the SAND STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 7. tf

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of NEW GOODS, and are prepared to sell to all in want any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be had elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces

DRESS GOODS

of every variety, Summer SILKS, Chali Delaines, Bereges, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish everything in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at

FAHNESTOCKS',

April 14. *The Sign of the Red Front.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Panama Railroad Accident.

The accident that occurred on the Panama railroad on the 6th of May was far more disastrous than we were led to believe from the telegraphic accounts. The New York papers contain the statement of passengers who were on board. Mr. Shaw, in a communication to the Tribune, says:

I was seated in one of the rear cars, and the first sensation I felt was a sudden jerk, and immediately looking out of the window I could see the cars rushing upon each other until nine in number were completely demolished. Every car was crowded with passengers, each containing at least sixty persons. At the present it is impossible to estimate the number of killed and wounded or their names, but when we consider that were not less than five hundred persons in the cars that were shivered to atoms, it must be a low estimate to say that 50 were killed, and at least a hundred, and, perhaps, many more badly wounded.

The Times has a letter from Mr. Alfred L. Armstrong, of Illinois, who states that there were eighteen passenger and two other cars attached to the train, which was going at an unusual speed when the accident occurred. He adds:

The locomotive and first baggage car having retained their place on the track, proceeded some distance, as if unconscious of the sudden sundering of the link that connected them with the remaining cars of the train. The seven cars succeeding the one first thrown from the track were a mingled mass of shattered fragments They had been thrown sideways, lengthways, crossways, bottom side up, side up, ends up, and in every imaginable way. Portions of the wreck were submerged in the pond of water on either side of the track. The cries of agony that arose from amid the ruins were heart-piercing. Here was visible an arm, and there a leg, with no other appendage. In another place was presented the sad spectacle of a head separated from the body, and again the trunk of a human body shorn entirely of its head and limbs.

It was found that beyond the first eight cars, the injury to the passengers did not extend, except in occasional bruises, to those occupying the two passenger cars directly following the eighth. Both of these latter cars were thrown from the track, and the occupants received more or less contusions. The remaining cars of the train retained their places on the rails, and the people inside received no injuries other than some slight bruises. While those who had escaped injury were seeking to recover from beneath the wreck those still giving symptoms of life, the locomotive was sent back for aid. At about 4 P. M. a train returned from Aspinwall. In the interval the wounded passengers suffered dreadfully from thirst. Many of them drank from the muddy pond on either side of the track, though it was red with human blood. Fortunately, a supply of water was brought by the train, which greatly alleviated their sufferings.—Fifty-three wounded passengers were placed on the cars and taken to Aspinwall for medical and surgical treatment.

I remained to assist in digging out the dead bodies. The night was dark, and the dim light shed over the ground by a few lanterns, showing visibly here and there heaps of dead bodies and the increasing moans and shrieks of the wounded, added to the mournful countenances of those at work in removing the shattered wreck, made it a scene never to be forgotten. At four o'clock in the morning, a second train arrived from Aspinwall, and carried back more of the wounded. The bodies of the dead and some of the wounded still remained at the scene of the disaster. I did not get the names, of any of the killed or the wounded. *None but steerage passengers were injured.* Two young men in company with myself, and occupying the seat directly in front of me, were instantly killed. Their names were Wm. McMillen, and James Crawley, of Rochester, N. Y.

It appears that three trains had left Aspinwall that morning for Panama, with the passengers of the steamer George Law, in number near nine hundred. A baggage train preceded the passengers, and the engine ran off the track on Obispo bridge, some fifteen miles this side of Panama. Passage being impossible after this mishap, it was determined to send the passengers back to Aspinwall. At Matachin, two miles this side of Obispo, one of the two engines gave out, and the other engine had to take both trains, consisting of some twenty cars.—About half a mile the other side of Gatun bridge the second car from the locomotive ran off the track, from some cause now inexplicable, and the eight others followed, with the consequences above stated.

Joy Turned to Mourning.

The death by drowning in the Ohio, at Wellsville, of the Rev. Samuel Moody, a much esteemed Presbyterian clergyman, of Ashland, has been published by us. An exchange says:

The sad intelligence was conveyed to his family by some near friends, who found at that very hour the husband and father was expected home. The labors of the day had ceased, the children had been neatly attired, and the group surrounded the door and window in joyful expectancy; the children were even bantering each other as to who should first announce his coming Of course no tongue can depict the terrible agony of that household on the announcement of the messenger's mission. The blood in their veins refused to flow, the pallor of their faces indicated the deep misery of their souls, and soon the intense feeling found partial relief in inconsiderable weeping.

Pebble in the Ear.—On Friday last, a little boy about four years of age, a son of George Price, of Downingtown, Chester county, while playing with some little boys, put a pebble about the size of a chestnut into his ear, and could not get it out. He suffered no serious inconvenience from it, and when he told his parents, they thought it almost incredible. Drs. Leech and Elge were sent for and they endeavored to extract it; but upon inserting their instrument into the ear, the pebble was pressed against the tympanum or drum of the ear, causing most excruciating pain. It was, however, quickly removed after rendering the patient insensible by giving him ether. The pebble was smooth and free from sand or dirt, otherwise his hearing might have been endangered for life.

☞A child, about two and a half years old, belonging to Mr. Young, of Black Rock, died a few days since, in consequence of having eaten the tips of a quantity of friction matches.

The Rescue of the Zanesville Miners.

Our readers will recollect a paragraph which we published in our last, relating the entombment of four coal miners by the caving in of a coal bank on the Muskingum river, near Zanesville, Ohio. They consisted of three men, Edgin, Pearson, and Getwood, and Savage, a youth of eighteen years. The circumstances of their rescue from their painful and perilous confinement for nearly fifteen days supply interesting articles to the papers of the immediate vicinity and of central Ohio generally. Their comrades outside labored day and night during that long space of time, under the most trying and laborious circumstances, often themselves at the imminent risk of their lives and always at great disadvantage. So narrow was the approach to the spot in which the unfortunate men were cooped up that only eight persons could work at a time, and the further the sap was carried the harder it became. The air of the deep and dank tunnel-way they had to excavate was extremely offensive, so that after some days' exertion not a few, looking at the extreme unpropitiousness of the efforts made, advised them to be given up Happily this advice was not taken, and, redoubling their labors, the gallant fellows outside were on the fourteenth day encouraged by signals, faint indeed, but distinct, from within. Replying to this from without, they soon heard their entombed friends raising a hearty "hurrah," which fact, being communicated to the anxious crowd, always waiting outside the excavations, excited repeated and tremendous hurrahs in response. The joy of this crowd took various and most extraordinary methods of expression.

The first intelligible question propounded to the insiders when they had been sufficiently neared was this:

"'Was any body killed by the caving?' 'None,' said the workmen 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' was heard from within.

"This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to it by a spontaneous hurrah of their own.

"It seemed that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Edgin said he wouldn't budge till they told them what was the day and hour and how long they had been shut in. The workmen told him that he had only been in a week, that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Edgin then told them to say to their families and friends that if they didn't get out they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully, 'We'll go in! Work on, boys! May God bless you!'"

When at this point a new fall of rock and earth increased the difficulty of the rescuers; but, encouraged by finding their friends within yet alive, redoubled efforts were made, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning the four persons were brought once more into the open air and placed under medical care. Of course they had no idea of the time that had elapsed, for only on the first day had they the benefit of lamplight, every subsequent moment having been spent in utter darkness. Their preservation from the poignancy of excessive hunger, considering that they had but one day's provision, is a feature of much interest in the case. The following explanation of this phenomenon from a Columbus paper would appear to be at once ingenious and satisfactory:

"Notwithstanding these men were thus imbedded in the earth, perhaps their preservation from death by hunger was prevented by that very fact. In the English mines men have lived even sixteen days without food. The very want of light and free circulation of air, the moisture of their tomb, together with the lack of oxygen to carry off the particles eliminated from the body, may have had some effect in preventing that exhaustion which has accompanied hunger in the open air, in arid plains, or on the salt ocean."

Destructive Fire in Camden—About one o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a large brick building, situated on Front street, between Market and Plum streets, Camden, belonging to the Browning estate, and occupied principally by Messrs Dubois & Simons, oak coopers. Besides a large quantity of material there were a great number of kegs in the building, and the flames spread so rapidly as to defy the efforts of the firemen to arrest them The whole building was in flames in a brief time, and the surrounding property was at the time in imminent danger. The fire spread to a counting house on the north, and from thence to the two large brick houses adjoining, one of which, we believe, was occupied as a German Boarding house, and the other as a tavern. The roofs of these quickly caught, and the conflagration here assumed a still more threatening aspect, as a row of old frame dwellings adjoined them on the north, which, if once ignited, would have carried the flames like powder. But the firemen here made an energetic stand, and fortunately succeeded in checking its progress in this direction.

On the south of the large building, the fire communicated to a large frame building, owned by Mr Coffin, and used for storing lime, from whence it spread to the laboratory of Mr. Dela Cour, destroying in its way large piles of lumber, and in fact everything combustible. The laboratory was, however, fortunately saved, though in a damaged condition. The houses on the east side of Front street were in imminent danger, having caught fire several times, but were preserved by the streams of water incessantly directed upon them. The third floor of the building in which the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. T. C. Townsend, fancy soap manufacturer. Messrs Dubois & Simons were not fully insured, but the insurance on the building will probably cover the loss. Mr. William Carman owned the two dwellings which were destroyed.—*Daily News*

Narrow Escape.—On Thursday week, the 15th inst., while the train of cars was stopping a few moments at Gallaghersville, Chester county, a large bolt in the fire-box of the powerful locomotive Venango, which was attached to a burthen train, blew out with such force as to drive itself through the engine. The engineer, who was considerably frightened, made a [illegible], as it touched his pantaloons; had it struck him, it would probably have cost him his life.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (*of York.*)

AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN PHELPS, (*of Armstrong.*)

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

B. LAPORTE, (*of Bradford.*)

☞Orphans' Court to-morrow.

☞The Court has appointed JOHN L. BURNS one of the Constables for the Borough, in the room of PETER MYERS, declined.

☞The Walk to Ever Green Cemetery, we learn, is to be commenced this week.—We have not been made acquainted with the location, nor the material of which it is to be made: but we presume it will mingle the pleasant and the permanent.

☞The Summer Session of Pennsylvania College will commence on Thursday next.

☞We have been without that cooling beverage, Mineral Water, for several seasons, in our town. Mr. Plank, however, at his Ice Cream and Confectionery Establishment, has just opened a fountain, which will be quite a *desideratum* in the approaching hot weather.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Grecian Oil Painting is the name of a new and beautiful art lately introduced into this country. It can be learned in three days, is rapidly executed, and the paintings possess peculiar beauties which cannot be attained by any other system.

For specimens and particulars inquire of Dr. CLARK, (who is in town for a few days, giving instruction in this system,) at the hotel of Mr. Schively.

The Difficulty with England.

Lord Clarendon addressed a letter to our Minister, Mr. Dallas, on the 30th ult., in which he strongly declares that the British Government never ordered nor contemplated any violation of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, "issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any persons acting under their authority; and, that if there has been any infringement, they sincerely regret it; and "hope that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have heretofore existed." Lord Clarendon adds that "he cannot doubt that such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States as to that of her Majesty, by putting an end to a difference which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government; for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties and by higher considerations than the United States and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship."

☞The National Intelligencer remarks upon this letter of Lord Clarendon, that "it must be an 'inexorable policy' indeed which would reject so frank and full an apology as this for an unintentional injury:" and we are happy to learn from Washington, that our Government are hesitating in carrying out what it had been supposed would take place, the dismissal of the British Minister. It is now hoped that the explanation of the English Government will be accepted by our's as sufficient satisfaction, and the whole difficulty will be at an end.

Summer at Last.

On Saturday last, the mercury rose, in this place, to 89 degrees.

More Specie Wanted.

☞The value of importations at New York from foreign countries, since January, is $7,601,677—being an increase of $1,226,337 over the corresponding period of 1855.

☞Harper's Magazine, for June, is already on our table. It is a rich number, both in embellishments and reading matter.

☞*Spunk.*—Mrs. Portland, wife of Joe Portland, the circus rider, was held to bail at New York on Wednesday, for *cowhiding* a real estate broker, named Baldwin, for circulating, as she alleges, false reports about her.

☞Two vessels arrived at New York on Wednesday from Europe, with an aggregate of 900 steerage passengers—all in good health. One of them fell in with immense quantities of ice, in lat. 44, long. 45 50.

☞The steamer America sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 140 passengers and $774,000 in specie.

☞The steamer Hermann sailed from N. York for England on the 17th, with 300 passengers and $120,000 in specie.

☞A joint resolution passed the U. S. Senate on Thursday, 33 to 4, allowing Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in the late Arctic expedition, sent in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such tokens of acknowledgment from the British Government as it may please to present.

Infamous Outrage in the Senate!

On Monday and Tuesday last, Mr. SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts, made a very severe and caustic speech on the Kansas question, in the Senate of the U. States, in which some personal allusions and comparisons were indulged in towards several Senators—amongst them Senator Butler, of S. C.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on Thursday last, while Senator Sumner was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, entered, and approaching Senator Sumner, accused him of libelling South Carolina and his grey-headed relative, Senator Butler.—Immediately after saying this he struck Mr. Sumner with a cane. Mr. S. fell to the floor, and Brooks repeated the caning until Mr. Sumner became deprived of the power of speech. Previously he called for help, but no one interfered until he had completed his design. Mr. Sumner was then carried to his room.

(SECOND DESPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Some eye-witnesses say Mr. Brooks struck Senator Sumner as many as twenty times over his head. Senator Sumner was sitting in an arm-chair when the assault was made upon him. He had no opportunity to defend himself.—There are various opinions on the subject, and quite contradictory. Many were applauding the act, whilst others were denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. The affair will, undoubtedly, cause great debate in the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks was arrested shortly after the affair, a complaint having been made against him on oath of William Y. Leader, and was brought before Justice Hollingshead, and held to bail in $500 to answer.

Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dangerous wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

When the attack was made there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan and other members of Congress, Governor Gorman, together with several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude.

The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was of gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others, interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. Great excitement exists here to-night in consequence of the affair.

Sumner sank unconscious to the floor, where he lay till raised by his friends. His head was bathed in blood, and his physicians say he has the severest flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him to-night.

☞On Friday, the matter of the assault upon Mr. SUMNER was brought before both Houses of Congress; and a select committee of five in each branch was chosen to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault. The Senate committee are Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer: the House committee, Campbell, Allen, Cobb, Greenwood and Spinner.

Mr. Sumner was better on Friday, and would be able to occupy his seat by to-day.

There was considerable excitement at Boston on the news reaching there, and a committee was appointed by the Legislature to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault.

It is to be hoped that the committees of both Houses of Congress will recommend a course of procedure in regard to this outrage, which will be felt keenly by the offender.—He should at once be expelled from the House.

☞On Wednesday last the President vetoed the bills making appropriations for making improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and in the channel of St. Clair Flats in Michigan. In the Senate, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, made some very strong remarks on the subject. He said the President, in repeated messages, expressed a willingness to approve bills for internal improvements of which the national importance was apparent: that, in this case, the nationality was incontestible; that the mouth of the Mississippi was the natural outlet of fourteen States and five immense Territories—the outlet for more than one-half of the whole area of the country, and for about two-fifths of its whole population; and that the Atlantic States were equally interested in its improvement as a great channel of commerce. He therefore had learned, with great surprise, that the President had entirely changed his principles on the subject of internal improvements, and now put himself in opposition to the entire system, in whole or in part.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, defended the views of the President as constitutional, sound and politic.

Death of a Member of Congress.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated on the 16th instant, gives intelligence of the death on the 11th instant, of the Hon. John G. Miller, a representative in Congress from the 5th District of Missouri. This worthy gentleman has been a great sufferer from disease for nearly two years past, and was unable to take his seat at all during the present session.

Fire at Somerset.

A disastrous fire took place at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th inst., which for a time threatened the destruction of the entire town. There were fifteen buildings on fire at one time! By the unparalleled exertions of the citizens, however, but one dwelling and a ware-house and store were entirely consumed, though many others were more or less injured. At the time of the fire there was a perfect tornado, which carried the burning shingles and splinters over the town, igniting the roofs wherever they fell. It is said to have been a fearful sight!

The fire originated in the old tavern-house, known as the "Colvin House," owned by our former Adams county man, WM. H. PICKING, Esq., who now keeps the "Glade House" near the other. The "Colvin House" was entirely destroyed, and the "Glade House" very much injured. We are pleased to see that the buildings destroyed were covered by insurance. Mr. BARNET PICKING resided in the "Colvin House," and saved very little, except the wearing apparel of the family. (These gentlemen are brothers of JOHN PICKING, Esq. of this place.) The other principal sufferers were Coffroth & Colburn and Cyrus Benford.—From three to five thousand dollars will probably cover the whole loss.

☞On Tuesday, the 6th inst, a stranger came to our County Almshouse, apparently suffering from mental derangement, and died on Wednesday the 14th instant.—From a memorandum found in a pocket book, his name is supposed to be MICHAEL LAWBER. He had an Irish brogue, was about 26 years of age, full six feet in height, stout person, and presented a fine personal appearance. From expressions which fell from him during his illness, it is thought he had relatives in Chester, Pa., and Washington, D. C.—*Star.*

Beautiful Sight.

There was a great Sunday School procession in the city of Brooklyn. (N. Y.) on Tuesday. About 12,000 scholars and teachers were out, and made an imposing demonstration. How much more gloriously beautiful was this, than the pageantry of an "army with banners!"

Little Hope for Hungary.

Louis Kossuth, in the course of a lecture recently delivered in Liverpool, spoke rather despondingly for Hungary. He had "clung to the illusion that the sympathy he had experienced from the people of England for his country's sake might perhaps yield some fruit, in the emergency of a certain past opportunity, the prospects of which promised a union between the interests of continental Europe and those of the British Empire.—Those expectations had passed away, never to return. At his age the sands of life ran fast, and after long suffering he had despaired to see England cast her weight into the balance of his country. With this the illusion vanished that had warmed his soul when formerly he addressed English assemblies, but the fountain of inspiration was dried up, and now he appeared before them to perform a plain, honest laborer's work, and as such and nothing more, he hoped they would please to accept him."

Famine.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, from famine, are depicted in a letter from Lieu. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N. as most terrible. Five or six thousand, of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, have already died. Soul-sickening reports like this, reaching us in our valleys of plenty, while green fields are promising abundant harvests, may well cause the grateful to exclaim,

"Behold how good a thing it is to see
What heaven hath done for this delicious land."

☞The committee at N. York appointed to solicit aid for the Cape de Verde sufferers have secured $5,000, and will dispatch a vessel with grain and provisions early in June. They have received notice that 500 bushels of wheat and corn have been shipped to them from Alexandria, Va.

The Peace Congress' Doctrine Prevailing.—The most sensible feature of the whole proceedings of the conference of the European Plenipotentiaries is the conclusion at which the conference arrived, that in the event of any serious misunderstanding arising between any of the powers, they shall, before appealing to arms, have recourse to the good offices of a friendly power, which is carrying out in substance the principle of the Peace Congress, and is certainly a more rational and less expensive way to settle a difficulty than the resort to gunpowder.

☞The emigration to the West this season is as large as usual, and the spirit seems to be much more generally diffused through all the settled parts of the country. The population thus sent out to civilize the wilderness is composed of the educated, intelligent, and thrifty classes of our native born citizens. The amount of talent to be met with in all the new States and territories is out of all proportion to the bulk of the society.

☞The new building of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, was dedicated on the 19th inst.

☞The Deseret News (Mormon) is "down on" a practice of the young men to have a piece of looking-glass fixed in the inside of their hat, and while pretending to be praying with their face in their hat, are quietly and slyly looking at the faces of the girls behind them reflected in the glass.

The Age of Blows.

One day last week a New York editor was cowhided by a person who had so little respect for his own character as to suppose it could be injured by a paragraph. The next day there was a disgraceful cowhiding, from a disgraceful cause, in Chestnut street. The next day an honorable member of Congress killed a waiter because he did not get his breakfast in time. The next day a public functionary in New York was cowhided in the public streets, and the next day a Washington editor knocked another Washington editor down with a bludgeon because he differed from him on the Nicaragua question. These are pleasant things to relate of society in three of the principal cities of our republic Taken in connection with our fillibusterism in Nicaragua, our Border-Ruffianism in Kansas, and our Mormonism in Utah, they must give foreigners a nice opinion of the condition of things in the United States.

Indian Disorders in Kansas Territory.

Official information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Shawnee and Wyandot agency, from which it appears that a whiskey grocery was established about the 1st of April among the Wyandot Indians, who patronized it quite freely. The consequences have been a series of disorderly and lawless acts. The Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South were burnt to the ground.—The causes are as follows:

The door of the northern Church was left unlocked after preaching in the morning, for the purpose of holding Sabbath school in the afternoon. In the mean time the church was entered by several Indians, who took the Bible, containing some valuable records, from the desk and burnt it This led to inquiry and the discovery of the offenders, who were told of the magnitude of their crime. Becoming displeased, a few nights afterwards they set fire to the church and burnt it down; which act caused much dissatisfaction amongcertain other members of their tribe, who in return burnt the Southern church. These churches were brick buildings, and the loss will fall heavily upon the societies. The Indians also burnt several private houses, besides committing other outrages

☞It is said that cattle and horses are dying by hundreds on the American Bottom and in that region in Illinois—supposed to result either from the effects of some poisonous herb growing there, or some virulent disease, which has become epidemical among them. All those attacked manifest the same symptoms, and it is therefore probable that it is from the same cause.

☞There is found growing wild in that most wonderful of all lands, California, a kind of mustard that is said to be superior to any other variety. One man has cultivated a field of forty acres, and last year he ground up a thousand bushels for market.—It is said that it can be sent to New York and sold for a profit at a less price than the current rate in this market.

☞Edward Everett is urged by Gov. Wise, through Mrs. Ritchie, to appear before Congress and ask for $120,000 for the Washington Monument, and then go to each State in the Union, and demand of each, through its Legislature, its proportion of $180,000 according to its federal numbers. "If you will do this," says Mr. Wise to Mrs. Ritchie, "and Mr. Everett will undertake the blessed mission, you will have the whole amount, and your private subscriptions over and above, in less than two years. You are allowed five under the law."

Yankee Sullivan.—This "chum" of the King of the Sandwich Islands has returned to San Francisco, where he has had a "glove fight" in a theatre, with another bruiser called Steve Simmons. The latter was used up in seven rounds, and Yankee took the stakes, said to be $1,000, but doubted.

☞Nine years ago a man died of dropsy and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret, recently, the body was disinterred and found to have become a perfect stone, as hard as marble, and [illegible] the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 551 pounds.—What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

Copper Ore a Dangerous Cargo—Ship Georgia, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah, carried out some copper ore in cases, which proved to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo; for so great was the heat evolved during the passage, from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal, while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and, when landed from the ship, so hot as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hands into the bales. The Liverpool Albion states the copper ore from Adelaide when first shipped to England was of a similar dangerous character till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore.—*Savannah Republican.*

Climatic Phenomena.—A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution at Fort Clarke, Alachua county, Florida, writes that it is a remarkable feature of the climate of that place that it is entirely exempt from storms or high wind—none having been known for 30 years. The storm which caused so much destruction in 1854 on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia was there only a stiff breeze. Both north and south of Fort Clarke, high winds are common.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Cabinet sat to-day until half past four, deliberating upon the answer of the British Government in the Enlistment case. It will meet again to-morrow, which is an unusual proceeding. The character of Lord Clarendon's reply divests the issue, even when the dismissal takes place, of any threatening consequences except those necessarily resulting from a suspension of friendly intercourse between two Governments at peace. The paper is uncommonly adroit and ably put. Much labor has obviously been spent on it.

The British government now distinctly disavows having entertained any intention to violate our municipal laws or outrage our national sovereignty. Whatever we may believe to the contrary of that declaration, no adverse action can be predicated on the assumption; and consequently the disclaimer must be accepted so far as the government is concerned. While the controversy rested upon a supposed countenance or connivance of the British government, it was necessarily serious in every material aspect. Being relieved of all doubt on that point, by positive assurances, apprehensions are easily satisfied.

The Question of Veracity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President communicated to the Senate to-day additional documents relative to British recruitments in the U. States, wholly involving the question of veracity between Mr Buchanan and Lord Palmerston. Mr. Buchanan charges that Lord Palmerston, while refusing to lay on the table of the House of Commons the correspondence on that subject, stated such facts only as favored his own side, and entirely suppressed the reasons on which our demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls was founded

Mr. Buchanan says that Lord Palmerston was not justified in stating on that occasion that he (Mr. B.) had expressed himself satisfied with Lord Clarendon's explanation contained in the note of the 16th of July last, and that Mr. Buchanan said he felt confident our government would entertain similar feelings with regard to it Mr. Buchanan denies that he ever so intimated.—He merely observed to Lord Palmerston that he would have much satisfaction in transmitting that note to the Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston replying through Lord Clarendon that he fails to be convinced, and saying that it seemed to him that there was no essential difference between the substance and the effect of what was said in the House of Commons and Mr. Buchanan's statement.

Finally, Mr. B., under date of March 7, says to Mr. Marcy, "You must believe with me that the last effort of Lord Palmerston, to extricate himself from the dilemma, has served to make the awkwardness of his position still more conspicuous."

The Alleged Ill-Treatment of our Military Commissioners by the French.

The Courier des Etats Unis devoted its leading article to an explanation of the facts in regard to the alleged ill-treatment received in Paris by the military commissioners Major Delafield, Major Mordecai and Capt. McClellan, who were sent out by the United States Government, to inspect the armories and fortifications of Europe. The Courier represents that the public feeling in France was wounded by the leaning towards Russia manifested by the U. States, and that the American officers who had been treated on their first visit to Paris as friends, were on their return treated as strangers. With this new title they found the same courtesy, but not the same freedom as previously. Their investigations, which had at first been admitted to penetrate into the most intimate details of the military organization of France, were thenceforth circumscribed by the prudent reserve of awakened national susceptibilities. It was their insisting to force this reserve which brought about the incident to which the gossip of the Washington correspondents has lent such proportions.

Officers had been delegated by the Minister of War to accompany the commission on their tour. On visiting one of the French arsenals (that of Vincennes, if the Courier is well informed) one of the Commissioners wished to extend the circle of examination beyond the limits assigned to the curiosity of strangers. The French officer who accompanied them declared that his instructions did not permit him to go farther, and as the Commissioner expressed his surprise at this—

"We are no longer, sir," replied the officer, "at that degree of courtesy. The attitude of your country towards ours has put our relations on a new footing."

After this notice, the relations of the Commissioners and the [illegible] naturally [illegible]. The Courier remarks in conclusion that "this *pique* [illegible] is far different from the famous interview in which Marshal Vaillant is said to have spoken of nothing less than meeting the American army "at the cannon's mouth." But it adds "thus it is that history is written in the United States."

☞The Administration entertain not the least idea, as is said, of the occurrence of any serious difficulty with England.—But while we may congratulate the country upon its escape from a foreign war, it cannot be said that we are not in danger of a domestic war, which is tenfold more serious.

A Missouri member remarked the other day that the country was slumbering over a volcano. As soon as blood shall begin to flow in Kansas, civil war will necessarily break out all along the borders of the Mississippi and the Ohio, and the extent of it is hardly to be conceived. The politicians on both sides who have produced this state of things will be confounded by their own inventions

☞200 immigrants arrived at New York on the 17th, from Antwerp, who had $750,000 in specie in their possession. One woman had $4,000 in gold $20 pieces quilted in her petticoat!

☞544 persons left New York for Europe on the 17th, and it is said that every steamer for weeks to come will go out crowded.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Tavern Licenses.

THE following Applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment in the County of Adams have been filed in my office with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the next Court of Quarter sessions:

SAMUEL SADLER,	"	Tyrone.
LEVI CREPS,	"	Germany.
CONRAD MOUL,	"	Latimore.
JOHN A. DICKS,	"	Reading.
DANIEL BROUGH,	"	Franklin.
ELIZABETH MILEY,	"	Oxford.
JOHN A. REATHER,	"	Oxford.
JACOB ECKENRODE,	"	Straban.

J. J. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

May 5. 3t

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of ABRAHAM SPANGLER, Assignee of the Estate and effects of JACOB BEAMER and ANNA MARIA his Wife, of Cumberland township, Adams county, has been filed in the Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed on *Tuesday the 27th day of May next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 28, 1856 } td

NOTICE.

THE first account of SAMUEL ALWINE, Committee of JAMES ALWINE, (Lunatic,) of Hamilton township, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed on *Tuesday the 27th of May next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 28. } 3t

Doctor C. E. Goldsborough

HAVING, through the solicitations of his friends, relinquished the idea of leaving, and intending to locate permanently in HUNTERSTOWN, offers his professional services to the public. ☞ He can be found at his office at the house of Mrs. NEELY, at all times, when not professionally engaged.

April 21. 3t

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of *Catharine Hewitt*, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. B. HEWITT, *Adm'r.*

April 7. 6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his Store, and intending to leave town about the middle of May, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to make payment by that time, as all accounts then unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. S. GRAMMER.

April 28.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company," Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Road, to pay their second instalment of stock *on or before the 12th day of May*, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, Treasurer of the Company.

The work on the road is progressing rapidly, and there will be more money required than the second instalment would bring in. The Board therefore will make a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all shares or parts of shares paid in advance.

A resolution was unanimously passed instructing the Treasurer to charge one per cent. on the first instalment of those in arrears, if not paid on or before the said 12th of May; and hereafter universally to charge the legal rate of one per cent. per month on all arrearages.

By order of the Board,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 5. td

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over this Road run as follows:—

1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 3 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

July 30. J. LEIB, *Agent.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Granite Stone-Yard.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of Geo. Shryock, where they are prepared to furnish *Granite Stone*, dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also, CEMETERY BLOCKS always on hand, and a general variety of Dressed Granite.

The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—as we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.

HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.

Dec. 10. 4m

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞ DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious.

PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 12. tf

GILES'

European Hotel and Restaurant,

NO. 124 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between North and Calvert streets,
BALTIMORE.

☞ Meals will be served at all hours during the day. May 28.—1y

WESTERN HOTEL,

Cor. Howard & Saratoga Sts., Baltimore

J. Sanders, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., on hand and for sale by

April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

CHEWING TOBACCO, a fine rate article on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Goods, Wares and Merchandize, within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1856.

Borough of Gettysburg.

Class.		Am't. License.
9	Fahnestock Brothers,	$25 00
12	George Arnold,	12 50
13	Danner & Ziegler,	10 00
13	John Hoke,	10 00
14	George Little,	7 00
14	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14	A. D. Buehler,	7 00
14	Cobean & Paxton,	7 00
14	Daniel Plank,	7 00
14	A. B. Kurtz,	7 00
14	Philip Winters,	7 00
14	S. S. Forney, Agent,	7 00
14	Samuel Little,	7 00
14	William Gillespie,	7 00
14	Emanuel Ziegler,	7 00
14	Miss M. M'Clellan,	7 00
14	Miss H. M'Creary,	7 00
14	Mrs. M. A. Horner,	7 00
13	Jacob Norbeck,	7 00
14	A. Schwartz,	7 00
13	J. L. Schick,	10 00
14	Alex. Frazer,	7 00
14	W. W. Paxton,	7 00
14	Geo. Jacobs & Brother,	7 00
14	J. G. Frey,	7 00
14	Aaron Constandt,	7 00
14	Myers Stem,	7 00
14	Jacob Sheads,	7 00

Cumberland Township.

14	John Weikert,	7 00
14	George Trostle, Mill,	7 00
15	Francis Bream, "	7 00

Straban Township.

14	Jacob King,	7 00
14	P. A. Myers,	7 00
14	Philip Hann,	7 00
14	Hugh King,	7 00

Menallen Township.

14	Charles Elden,	7 00
14	David Diviney,	7 00
14	J. & S. A. Burkholder,	7 00
14	Josiah Penrose & Co.,	7 00
14	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14	George Minnigh,	7 00
14	Joel Fisher,	7 00
14	O. P. House,	7 00
14	Wm. Overdeer,	7 00
14	Jacob Pitzer,	7 00
14	J. N. Smith & Co.,	7 00

Butler Township.

14	Noah Miller,	7 00
14	Edward Stable,	7 00
14	J. A. Reather,	7 00
14	Jacob Pensyl,	7 00
14	John Hoover,	7 00
14	Henry Hartzell,	7 00

Tyrone Township.

14	—— Hollinger,	7 00
14	Geo. F. Eckenrode,	7 00

Liberty Township.

14	G. N. Grayson & Brother,	7 00

Hamilton Township.

14	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14	Wm. Wolf,	7 00
14	J. H. Aulabaugh,	7 00
14	Henry L. Miller,	7 00
14	J. B. Leiby,	7 00
14	John Heagy,	7 00
14	Wm. Breckner,	7 00
14	John Houdeshiell,	7 00

Mountjoy Township.

14	Sylvester H. Fink,	7 00
14	John Yost,	7 00
14	Peter B. Mixwell,	7 00
14	Jacob Feeser,	7 00
14	John Rebert,	7 00

Latimore Township.

14	Henry B. Smith,	7 00

Franklin Township.

14	Jacob Mark,	7 00
14	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14	C. Cover,	7 00
14	Samuel Cover,	7 00
14	Henry Whitmore,	7 00
14	Peter Mickley, of D.,	7 00
13	Jacob F. Lower,	10 00
14	James B. Wrightson,	7 00
14	Martin L. Miller,	7 00
14	George Dause,	7 00
14	Chamberlin & Biggs,	7 00
14	Mrs. Rollman,	7 00
14	Jacob Byers,	7 00
14	Hugh M'Ilheny, Mill,	7 00

Huntington Township.

12	Jacob A. Gardner,	12 50
13	Benj. F. Gardner,	10 00
14	Riley & Hollinger,	7 00
14	John Gardner,	7 00

Hamiltonban Township.

13	Paxton & Blythe,	10 00
14	Jacob Hafleigh,	7 00
14	John O. Shartzer,	7 00
14	Sullivan & Kinehart,	7 00

Oxford Township.

13	W. D. & A. S. Himes,	10 00
14	Mary Heigy,	7 00
14	A. Staub,	7 00
14	Jos. J. & Emanuel Smith,	7 00
14	Anthony M. Martin,	7 00

Berwick Township.

14	D. E. Hollinger & Graffe,	7 00
14	Wm. Davis,	7 00
14	Joseph R. Henry,	7 00

Mountpleasant Township.

14	Jno. & E. Miller,	7 00
14	Peter O'Neal,	7 00

Reading Township.

13	Jacob Aulabaugh,	10 00
14	Ephraim Howard,	7 00
14	Adam S. Myers,	7 00

Conowago Township.

14	John Busby, Sr.,	7 00
14	Riley & Sneeringer,	7 00
14	John Ginter,	7 00

Union Township.

14	Peter Long,	7 00
14	Abraham Sell,	7 00
14	Wm. Myers,	7 00

Germany Township.

13	Ephraim Myers,	10 00
13	Norbeck & Shorb,	10 00
13	Spalding & Brother,	10 00
14	Dr. Stonesifer,	7 00
14	George Houck,	7 00

Distiller's License.

Freedom Township.

10	David Hode,	50 00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of Classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday the 10th day of June next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.,—when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said Classification may attend.

J. AUGHINBAUGH.
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.

May 12. 4t

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

SPLENDID lot of TRUNKS low at

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

SUPERIOR PARASOLS for sale by

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD.

CROCKERY WARE.—A large stock of Hampden Crockery Ware just received at the cheap Store of JOHN HOKE.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

B. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,

No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Barlochy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerreian establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞ Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any,) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.

☞ Apply to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants to sell*, may obtain the highest price for them.

R. G. M'CREARY.

March 12. 6m

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well-made assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**

☞ A handsome assortment of COAL STOVES on hand constantly.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞ The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.

April 16. tf

Corn Dryers.

THE attention of MILLERS is invited to a very superior article for drying Corn, which can be had at all times at

Jan. 14. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

A SERAPHINO—adapted for Church music or family—will be sold very low by

April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

Plaster of Paris,

For sale by COBEAN & PAXTON.

March 3.

Hardware.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or repairing anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCK'S cheap stock. (April 14.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Under Sleeves, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns, Robe Lawns, Debaizes, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Claret, Drab, Plaid, Clouded, and Figured Cloths, Black, Brown and Fancy Cassimeres, Figured, Plaid and Plain of every variety of shade of color; Drab Detate, Cashmerette, Bombazine, Silk Warp, Alpacca, &c. &c.

Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any retail establishment in the country.

☞ The LADIES will please call, as we are at all times pleased to see them.

The GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

at the Sand-Stone Front,

Where everything is done up in the neatest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

April 7.

IF YOU

Want HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking, and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers—also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Childrens' fancy Gaiters and Shoes—that you find COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the South-east Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

SHARP

Look-out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND.

Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.—1854.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 83 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time with Five per cent. interest added.

2d. Depositors receive Books, with an abstract of the By-Laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate, in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or *for* any other person or persons.

3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bonds with sureties.

5th. The State Savings Fund is a *real* Savings Fund—*not* an Insurance or Trust Company. Our large list of Depositors and the Philadelphia public, have been careful to observe that the charter avoids the business and risk of insurance.

6th. In order to afford every reasonable facility to Depositors who reside at a distance from the office, their deposits are permitted to be withdrawn by checks, after the manner customary with the Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

The *popular* patronage bestowed upon this office by a proverbially cautious and discriminating community, and where the character of the institution is best known, is a gratifying fact to which the Trustees desire to call attention.

GEO. H. HART, *Pres't.*

CHAS. G. IMLAY, *Treas'r.*

March 24. 6m

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county.

Call soon at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (McCoy's Hall) at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.

☞ Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at

April 7. W. W. PAXTON'S.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by A. HOKE.

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at

April 14. SCHICK'S.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS for sale at

March 31. COBEAN & PAXTON'S

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be had very low and pretty at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCKS'.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Fans—stacks of them—at SCHICK'S.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

A cheap assortment of IRON and NAILS just received at

April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Coal Stoves.

OF various pattern and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at

Dec. 3. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Air-tight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c., Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Seyler, Blocher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

or Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞ All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ BLACKSMITHING still continued.

BRASS CASTINGS, and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN,

Gettysburg, May 4. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

ROGERS,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS

Springs, Axles, Saddles

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs.

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the yearly money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

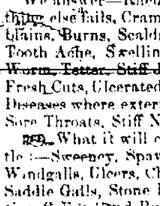
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

Great Attraction at FRAZER'S

Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEX'R FRAZER respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of rich and new style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, including Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of the most fashionable styles; fob, vest & guard Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c. Also, Albata Spoons, Fancy Vases, Watch Guards, Keys and Chains, GOLD and SILVER



WATCHES,

together with a large assortment of

Mourning Goods,

suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

☞ As I have purchased all my goods from regular Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchasers may rest assured.

☞ CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Give me a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the diamond, if you want *good* Jewelry, and the genuine article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.

ALEX. FRAZER.

Oct. 29. tf

"CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.

Don't condemn, but try it it cannot fail.

E. C. ALLEN'S

Concentrated Electric Paste, and

ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,

FOR MAN AND HORSE.

(Copy Right secured according to law.)

Small Jar, - - - Fifty Cents.
Large Jar, - - - One Dollar.

The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE?

We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when every thing else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

☞ What it will cure for Horses and Cattle:—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

☞ For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield, & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.

☞ None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

☞ Letters upon business, address E. C. Allen, care of H. A. Rockafield & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

☞ Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.

April 28 1y

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg at the Foundry of

April 10. T. WARREN.

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of Caledonia Rolled Iron for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. tf

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED.

DOWAGIAC, Mich. March 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir—As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "and cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were congested to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so all thought it impossible for me to live through another chill. The doctors too did all they could for me, but thought I must die. Nothing did me any good until I got Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a Doctor as we have in our County, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from 25th of August to 17th of December.—But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER & AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two-thirds of a bottle.

S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M.'s. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, as I might so specify.

Yours, with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.

One thing more. Last year I had occasion to caution the Public in these words:

"I notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence end their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares,' &c.

Now I take pleasure in saying that the caution referred to is the same "Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are applying to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my Fever and Ague cure or Antidote to Malaria, except the Certificates of Cures, and the Certificate of the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of N. Y., in favor of its perfectly harmless character, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

☞ For Sale by Druggists generally.

JAS. A. RHODES, *Proprietor*,
Providence, R. I.

April 28. 3m

$100—PROCLAMATION.

To the President and the People.

PROF. CHARLES DeGRATH, of Philadelphia, has sent an agent on with his "Electric Oil," and will forfeit $100 if he cannot cure every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Palpitation, Broken Breast, Sores, Burns, and Pains of all kinds, &c.

Come and see.

Have you heard of the wonderful cures made in Baltimore?

People come from 50 to 100 miles to see the Doctor in Philadelphia and he cures them.

Come and see Prof C. DeGRATH,
39 South 8th street, Phila.

☞ For Sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, J. P. Breneman, Petersburg, (Y. S.); B. W. Riley & Co., Heidlersburg; and Jacob King, Hunterstown.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

Truss and Brace Establishment,

S. W. Cor. of Fourth and Race streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of fine FRENCH TRUSSES, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8, and $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

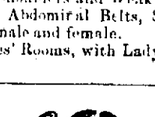
Also for sale in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

☞ Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

July 30. 1y



C. CANFIELD. W. R. CANFIELD. J. R. MEREDITH.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

229 *Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,*

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of diamond, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, ten caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz.: opera glasses, portfolios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid hand tortoise-shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, and silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore

April 24. 1y

MILLINERY GOODS cheaper

Oct. 8. FAHNESTOCKS.

The British Periodicals

AND THE

FARMERS' GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the price of the latter.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2.
The Edinburg Review (Whig).
3.
The North British Review (Free Church).
4.
The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5.
Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations